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THE VATIONAL ER

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1857.

NO. 569.

man."

"Yes," said Hugo, "that is the best plan.

"Yes," said Hugo, "that is the best plan.

"You drive on to church, and take us up in the deep-mounted walts; the foliation monuments, towering above, give to some church, and take us up in the deep-mounted walts; the said Hugo, "that is the best plan.

No more had the south."

"I hope not," said Hugo; "they had heard nothing about it at Ravanedal. No more had

"Yes," said Hugo, "that is the best plan. For division to church, and take us up in the few handing variety. There, where the sailent start-clods fall—there, where the wail of the more rand the groan of the affernoon as you return; by that time he is more rand the groan of the waters and the music of the winds—there, ever-deepening, widening, sad expanding, we can view the living original of those rapt picturings of Heaven's portal, with the imagination is ever rife.

If the good and the loved must die—if our kind the water sand the loved must die—if our kind the decoping willow, or beside the silver poplar. Let them lie near to kindred dust, in some large ground and take us up in the few hours, and take us up in the trinfied borses; their instinct has told them the danger. Ellia gently disengages herself from the changer. Ellia gently disengages herself from the danger. Ellia gently disengages herself fro

It clearly was the most feasible plan, and so it was settled. Ella murmured to Hugo as he helped her into the sledge again, "God will not the less bless our engagement, that it be given your of world-strife, come to weep, and seek the soothing balm of Nature's presence. Green the soothing balm of Nature's presence. Green the soothing balm of Nature's presence. Green the seem elsewhere; but none so green, so may be seen elsewhere; but none so green, so the seed again again to the less bless or engagement, that it begins with an act of self-deutal."

It clearly was the most feasible plan, and so it was settled. Ella murmured to Hugo as he helped her into the sledge again, "God will not the less bless our engagement, that it begins with an act of self-deutal."

Some provisions, which had been put into the sledge ready for any emergency, were handed out to Hugo, and he was entreated to take care of himself as well as the pedlar, and to keep up a good fire.

"I fear it is so. It is far, but, oh, in the same direction they have taken."

After some moments of intense attention, both men satisfied themselves that it was not the howl of a solitary wolf, and that it was steadily advancing.

"Certainly," said he; "no fear of not downless of Greenwood."

the laboter mission and in what commodity he pleases. Now it is true, that in this country the laborer obtains very great wages. He does he on, because there is no great power of capital to the pleases. Now it is true, that in this country the laborer obtains very great wages. He does he of the season of the pleases, and in what commodity he pleases. Now it is true, that in this country the laborer contains very great wages. He does not be seen to the pleases, and in what commodities the pleases. Now it is true, that in this country the laborer contains a wage and in what commodities the pleases, and in what commodities the pleases are not provided the present whether the pleases, and the pleas pleases. Now it is true, that in this country the laborer obtains very great wages. He does

with the control of t

and when she woke, we persuaded her to go down stairs to the landlady's parlor, and mean-while the necessary preparations were made, and the poor child consigned to its coffin." THE FLOATING CITY.

Everything concerning the Great Eastern has an interest for our readers, and we therefore copy the following curious particulars: The accounts received from England of the The accounts received from England of the progress of this mammoth steamer intensely interest the American public. The certainty of her completion, and that within a short time, is now universally admitted, and her proportions, character, and finish, are now palpable to the eye. Without going into detail, which would be an englass took we may form come.

only where there is learning to justify it.

It behoves our Colleges and Universities to see to this, and, in conferring their honors, use more discrimination than they have done during the past three or four years. A degree is very properly bestowed upon such as are really eminent for legal learning, scholarship, or the legal learning, scholarship, or the legal learning, scholarship, or the legal learning and scholarship, or the legal learning to scholarship, or the legal learning and scholarship, or the legal learning and scholarship to the ways crown and scholarship to the ways crown and scholarship to the legal learning and scholarship to the ways crown and scholarship to the legal legal that with a bring the scholarship to the ways crown and scholarship to the legal legal that with a bring which is a scholarship to the legal legal that the legal legal t very properly bestowed upon such as are really eminent for legal learning, scholarship, or the ological acumen. It is a token that the world appreciates their labors, and respects assiduity and talent. But the moment that such honors and talent. But the moment that such honors legislations in significant, by reason of their companies. The open shell work of straw,

be entirely abrogated.

It is the duty of every Trustee utterly to ignore friendship and favor in this matter, and to be, no matter how prominent a position he may occupy, no matter how much he may have done for this denomination or that institution, he should not, for any such reasons, be dignified with an honorary degree. Proficiency in law,

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become insignificant, by reason of their com-monness, or, being conferred through personal facey chip, or the open shell work of straw, feelings, cease to be the rewards of special filled up with silk, but the vertitable straw fabric merit, they are a mere nullity, and might better (Tuscan or Dunstable, at pleasure) which will outlast all changes of fashion in a climate like ours. There is no occasion to wear it in a nore friendship and favor in this matter, and to be governed exclusively by high and honorable motives. No matter how popular a man may be, no matter how prominent a position he may be, no matter how much he may have done

The atraw bonnet admits of all reasonable modifications. The atraw bonnet admits of all reasonable modifications.

E SOUTH. VIEW E STATES. W. Sanborn.

anscript, Boston, thus on of the slaveholding territory, population, territory, population, territory, population, ence, religion, moral sas. The work must a research, and it cerrof Freedom on every information that should ctions of the country, mand for thousands of LEPHANE, bublican Association, shington, D. C.

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hands of the President of the Convention,

whose power is irresponsible, and from whose

decision no appeal can be taken. Not the

posited something in savings banks every quar-ter, now feel morally compelled to buy twice as many yards as formerly for their gowns. "It is but ninepence a yard," the mistress says, when a gown is a print; but the gowns are not all prints; and if all require eight or ten breadths in the skirt, the difference at the end of the year, to a girl whose wages are ten of twelve pounds, is not small. Even the cheap print gowns require so much making, and are so troublesome to wash and iron, that the custom is a tyrannous one on whom it weighs least. As for the most numerous order of its victims—that of middle-class ladies—this year, 1857, will be a mortifying or disastrous one in the family history of too many households. The cost of dress has become so disproportionate to other items of expenditure as to create seriou difficulty in the homes of men of business, who have hitherto been able to provide their wives have hitherto been able to provide their wives and daughters with whatever was needful to a moderate competency. The rich silks of the day, under their various names, of which every lady now thinks one at least absolutely necessary, cannot be had for a wife and daughters, with the prodigious trimmings which are equally indispensable, under a less sum than would maintain a country elegraman, or halfwould maintain a country clergyman, or half-pay officer and his family. The paraphernalia of ribbons, laces, fringes, and flowers, is more expensive than the entire gown of ten years

ago.
It is not our purpose, as we have notified, to go into the serious, moral consideration of the case, or we might disclose a decline of respectability in this class, as well as in ranks above and below, which would make other hearts as heavy as our own. Our readers can imagine if they do not know, the process of decadence; exhausted credit, debt, secret gambling, in one skape or another, and even theft, in the form of a great spread of shop-lifting and the purchase of stolen goods. Of these things we might say much; but our theme is the bad taste of the fashion. The middle-class man, then, finds his house and garden too small. The dinner-table will not accommodate the old number; and if a leaf is inserted, the waiting maid can hardly get round—a process the more difficult, from the number of breadths in her skirt, and the extent of stiff cord in her petticost. The mos delicate flowers in the garden are cut off by the ladies' hems as they walk the path, and the little green-house is no place for such tragedy queens; they cannot move without knocking down half a dozen pots. If the children are young, the parent does not commit more than one at a time to the charge of the nursemaid for a neghbor's child was actually swept into the water from a bridge by a stiff skirt which went flaunting by, the wearer being uncon-scious of the mischief. If he walks with his wife, he has to be on his guard all the time. If the wind blows, he is fettered by her superfluity of garments; and if it rains, no umbrella can cover them both. If the weather is settled fine, cover them both. If the weather is settled fine, the lady's train raises a cloud of dust, and sweeps the path of all loose fifth as they go. If they enter the parks, the steel rim of he coat cuts his leg as they squeeze through the narrow gate; and if they try the high road, there is too much probability that the whole apparatus may become inverted by a sudden gast catching the balloon. Umbrellas get turned wrong side out; and the existing skirt is

If it is to be a drive, and not a walk, the good man runs the risk of being dismissed, as a haughty actress dismissed an old friend. With a vehement prohibitive gesture she drove him back from the carriage step, with-" Pardon me, I and my dress occupy the carriage." The same women who in their youth marvelled at the slavery to fashion which induced their grandmothers to kneel in the carriage for a drive of many miles, to save their lofty head-dresses, now banish husband or father to the box, or compel them to walk, to make room for the accommodation of flounces or steel springs. Sunday is changed. The children cannot go them; and papa has to stand aside, in the face of the congregation, while his lady is effecting the difficult enterprise of entering her pew Are the ladies aware that the dullness of church is relieved to bachelor gentlemen by the amuse-ment of watching, and afterward discussing, the comparative skill of the ladies in passing pew doors? We are concerned to find a new method of getting up Prayer Books and Bibles for church use enables the ladies to gaged in worship. It seems to be really the fact, that the ladies' Prayer Books have a small mirror bound up with the cover-probably about the same size as that in the hat-crowns of dandies—which they consult while devoutly covering faces on entering their pews.

in the contemplation of THE IRON AGE OF FASHION

He becomes pensive, and almost lachrymos

We would fain think that our countrywome may attain in time that true self-respect which will destroy the last degree of resemblance be tween them and the aboriginal savages-s ance which they themselves at presen perpetuate. We need not point out the analog between savage and fasionable decora tions; they are obvious and mortifying enough duchess who makes ho oles in her ears as the Feige woman makes a hole in her no to hang jewels by, to the maid servant who this summer has had an entire clothes-line hem med into her petticont, thereby likening herself to the squaw who winds herself about with a hundred yards of wampum. We would rathe refer our countrywomen to the more refined works of nature than to the silly and conceited savage. Throughout the range of animated nature, the splendor of ornamentation is as signed to the male, while a quiet grace is the erse of birds and insects it is so; and among the superior animals the same ord is very marked. It would be well for wom to that order in their own case; for it is inc ble that the grace which they lose in ma king dress more than an adjunct cannot be compensated for by anything in the dress itself.

Let them try for themselves in regard to the hem try for themselves in regard to the graceful creatures of other races. Wrap up an Arabian horse in the gayest trappings of the old hobby horse and what is the effect? Devise a dress for the deer which shall tram mel their limbs, and where is their charm, be their caparison never so splendid? Is the falcon more beautiful, with its pert feather on its crowe, than when it can use its prilliant eyes at will?

Imagine for a moment the absurdity of subjecting any other creatures, as our women ject themselves, to the rage of the day. call ours an iron age. We have our iron rail-ways and ships, our palaces framed in iron, and our iron staircases, and even houses, as security from fire; our iron cables and telegraph wires, putting a girdle round the earth; and we cannot stop here, but frame and case the female form in iron, as the currier would defend his besieged town with an apparatus of leather. The stays had steel stiffenings before; and now the head-dress can be kept on only by a profuse employment of long pins. The boquet has a metallic foundation, like everything else, and ach blossom and leaf is suppor rted on a wire And so is each prominence and movement of the prodigious skirts; for our ladies are actu-ally caged in steel, and merely cover their cage gorgeous silks, which are no more rea ing than the brougham in which they ride It is a mournful climax with which nature caps the absurdity. When the tender creatures are worn out with the weary toil and folly of their annatural mode of life, and their pale blood and fibre must be restored, the iron must be taken as medicine—the steel goes into the Place the most bewitching of animal creation under similar conditions of artificiality and what will become of their grace and

Everywhere else than in the human case, the value and beauty of objects reside in themselves, and not in their accessories; and so it should be with the human object, whose accessories should always be too subordinate for distinct notice. This is what Doctor Johnson ment when he caid that the control of meant when he said that those persons are best dressed, of whose dress no account could after-wards be given. This is what Beau Brummel meant when he said that a man whose dress you notice in the street is a ill-dressed man. This is what our countrywomen will perceive This is what our countrywomen will perceive to be true, when their minds are duly brough to bear on a subject to which a most unneces-sary amount of time is at present devoted, with-

The writer winds up his ungallant protest by

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1857.

Again we call upon our subscriber look out for their bills, and, when they receive them, respond forthwith. Whenever agents desire lists of

scribers, they will please inform us. We have received letters from sever reons who have not hitherto acted as agents. inteering their services. This is consider

hard times on newspapers. GOVERNOR WISE AND THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, has written ong, declamatory letter, defining his position in elation to Kansas, Mr. Hunter, the question of United States Senator in Virginia, the Adnistration and the Southern Extremists. He might have said all all that was desirable in half a column instead of three solid columns, ut his flux of words is fearful.

The Governor says that Black Republicanism is the offspring of English and Canadian influence, and that had it succeeded in the last Presidential contest, he would have taken arms against it. "It is well known," he says, and proudly admitted, that had that flag been hoisted over the Capitol of the United States inder the open proclamations of the election, I for one, would have waited for no other 'overt act' of aggression or oppression; but I was therefore, the more anxious to secure a Democratic triumph, to prevent revolution, and to reserve the Union. This separated me from xtremists South.

"I doubt whether they would all have follow ed me in the lengths I would have gone had sause for revolution been given."

Our only regret is, that his valor was no ubjected to the test. God helping us, we will give him an opportunity for playing the rebel

As to Mr. Hunter, he makes no issue with him, nor will he permit his name to be used for the Senate in opposition to him. Gov. Walker, he is inclined to trust-some things in his speeches need interpretation, but he is against any rash judgment. As to the Constitution of Kansas, it ought to be submitted first to the People; but should it be sent first to Congress and be Republican in form, let it be adopted. A much better policy, however, would be, to submit the Constitution first of all to a vote of the People. As to the Administration, it has his warm and strenuous support-he sees nothing in its course so far to blame.

The letter is designed to harmonize the Virginia Democracy, and may be considered an intimation that the Governor and his friends are not yet prepared to carry their support of Gov. Walker so far as to provoke an open rupture with Mr. Hunter.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

The monetary panic has subsided. The hard times" will not continue long enough to enable the antiquated Whigs and Democrats to revive old issues. The Bank statements of Principle, any self-respect, or even by common New York city for the week ending the 14th sense and common decency, they would have showed an average amount of specie of near twenty millions, and a circulation of only six to the state of things revealed by this popular and a quarter millions—the largest quantity of vote, formed a Constitution as unexceptionable gold and silver on hand since August, 1853. as possible in its general provisions, framed a a passing, gold and silver on hand since August, 1853. as possible in its general provisions, framed a gress will give his vote for the Constitution of the following provided by the constitution separate article in relation to Slavery, and then when it shall come before that body. The New submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. The New Submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. The New Submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. The New Submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. The New Submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. The New Submitted both to the judgment of the whole the constitution when it shall come before that body. New Orleans banks resumed specie payments on the 17th. We do not see why the New People. Instead of this, having ascertained be-whose position now is rather indefinite, advises resumption. The money market in those cities growing easier, and funds are beginning to be invested largely in stocks. Breadstuffs and provisions are arriving from the West, to liquidate debts due Eastern creditors; and mills and manufactories, temporarily suspended, are resuming operations. A leading cotton manuacturer says that there is not a three months supply of cotton goods in the country. The bability is, that before the session of Con. gress, the various industrial enterprises of the ountry, suspended under a temporary panic or pressure, will be again in operation, or in full preparation. The "Hunger Meetings" in New York have had their day, and are now regarded with contempt. They were composed in part of really needy men, chiefly, of demagogues and rowdies. Stirred up by political tricksters, at one time they threatened to plague their authors; the oftener they paraded heir grievances, the more they betrayed their eal origin and character. Committees have been appointed in all the wards, to examine into the real extent of destitution, and measures will undoubtedly be taken to find work for those who need and honestly desire it.

On the whole, there will be little left for wise discourses in Congress. Members who have been preparing themselves to improve the crisis for the enforcement of speculative dogmas, and constructing elaborate plans of relief, will have to reconsider their efforts. It will be hardly worth while to shoot the bush after the game has flown. The country, having recover. ed from a terrible reverse, without the aid of United States Bank, or a Protective Tariff, our neighbors of the Intelligencer must admit that there is not much prospect of the revival of the old Whig party. Since the patient has got well without the Doctor, we can dispense now with his prescriptions, and trust to the natural force of his constitution. Even the vague generalizations, concerning excessive credit, ps per money expansion, extravagance, and hard money, which we are prepared by Rumor to ex-

pect in the President's message, will be some what after date. The people already understand the matter pretty clearly by experience. They have lived or borrowed beyond their means, and buried too much capital in wild lands, and paid too high interest-and the Banks have mightily helped them in their imprudence. They do not need Presidential harangues on these topics. But, if the President has any definite plan of action to propose for guarding against such mischiefs in future, let him be specific. If he believes all banks of issue chartered by the States to be unconstitutional, let him say so, and coldly recommend the appropriate remedy. If he is in favor of a hard money currency exclusively, let him say so, and recommend a plan for establishing such a currency. We do not expect to see any definite positions of this kind taken in his message. Certainly his Party has never come up to them, nor does it now en prace them. As a Party, it has sustained the paper-money system, and it is not now prepared abandon it. It is always ready to raise clamor against banks and protection, but neve ready, when it has the power, to establish Free Trade and Hard Money. Those who anticipate any decided policy on these subjects, from its action in the coming Congress, will be disappointed. Gladly would it initiate debates, cal culated to divert public attention from the infa

nous conduct of its friends in Kansas, and from

bates in which it might win by cheap declams

tion the credit of being the only true Economic

cal Party of the country, and provoke the Re-

ne policy generally of the Slave Power-de

Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsyl-Republicans, that of another by Democrats and are to be made to the President, who is to re-Know Nothings, those of the other two by Democrats. See what will be their action in relation to the Banking system-what Party will provide the more potent safeguards for the People against its abuses. We do not suppose any of them will take its stand for a gold and silver currency—the People are not yet up to that point-but, we should like three months hence to compare the action of the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts with that of the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mean time, the main question for the People and their Representatives to settle is, Shall the ate. They understand the natural effect of Federal Government continue to be prostituted to the aggrandizement and perpetuation of Sla-

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—THE ADMINISTRA TION-THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

Sunday, November 8th, the Convention pre ending to form a State Constitution for the People of Kansas brought its work to a close, and adjourned sine die. The general result mbodied in the form of a schedule, may be found on the 4th page of the Era.

The Convention was called by a Pro-Slavery egislature, whose authority has never been acknowledged by a majority of the citizens f Kansas; and the act making provision for was so unjust, so clearly intended and so well calculated to exclude the Free State men from a fair participation in the Convention, that they refused to take part in the election of delegates. The aggregate number of voters was scarcely more than fifteen hundred, or about one-eighth of the number entitled to vote in the 'erritory; and the delegates chosen, with one or two exceptions, were Pro-Slavery men, near all, natives of the Slaveholding States.

trolled.

The Convention, having met and organized djourned over until after the period for holding the election for a Delegate to Congress and for members of the new Legislature. In this election, although regulated entirely by the acts of the Pro-Slavery Legislature, the Free State men took part, and unexpectedly achieved a signal triumph, choosing the Delegate to Congress and a decided majority of the Legislature. An attempt to defeat them, by returning nearly three thousand spurious votes in favor of the Pro-Slavery candidates, was detected by Gov. Valker and Secretary Stanton, who rejected the returns as fraudulent, and presented such idence of the fact, that not even the Pro-Slavery Party, in Kansas or out of it, has ventured o assail it. The total vote for Parrott, Repubican candidate for Congress, was nearly 9,000; his opponent, Ransom, National Democrat, re ceived 3,824 votes, including 500 from Leavenworth, notoriously false. The Republican Party was demonstrated by this vote to be three imes more numerous than the National Democratic, which, although chiefly Pro-Slavery, still embraces some members in favor of making Kansas a free State. But the most importan fact established is, that while the Free State voters of Kansas number 9,000, the Convention chosen to form a State Constitution represent

only 1,500 voters! Had its members been influenced by any sense of fair dealing, any regard for Democratic proceeded in their work with a direct reference ond all doubt that they represented but oneeighth of the People of Kansas, they directed all their efforts to the perpetual exclusion the seven-eighths from the possession of politi cal power. A majority at first decided to form a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and send it to Congress, without any previous submission to opular vote: the minority, less indiscreet, bu qually unprincipled and more insidious, de aired to give the People an opportunity to vote on a separate article in regard to Slavery. At last, a kind of omnibus schedule was agreed upon, by which provision was made for the per petuation of the slavery of the few slaves no n Kansas, for the continuance of all the atro cious laws passed by the Pro-Slavery Legisla ture, for the postponement of any amendmen of the Constitution till the year 1864, and fo the submission of but a single question to the People-" the Constitution with Slavery," or the Constitution without Slavery"-so that no matter how the decision might be as to the article establishing Slavery, the Constitution with all its crudities and enormities, must h voted for, any way. No opportunity is given to vote against it-a vote given at all is given

for the Constitution. "There is no honest submission of the new Constitution to the action of the People," says the Press of Philadelphia, edited by Mr. For nev. who has given superabundant evidence his loyalty to the South: "It is provided tha they may vote for the 'Constitution with Sla very,' or for the 'Constitution without Slavery; but they cannot vote against the Constitutio no matter how much they may be opposed t its provisions."

But, this is not the worst. The Free Stat nen might, after all, finding the contemptibl thing to be sanctioned by the Administration and sustained by the National Democrati Party, conclude to vote for the Constitution without Slavery, trusting that the necessity the case would exclude the implication of aprobation on their part, and resolving, the monent they could obtain power, to redress an in-

famous wrong inflicted by a flagrant usurpa This policy must be effectually guarde against-measures must be taken to insure vote for the Constitution with Slavery, and vote too for Pro-Slavery State officers and Stat Legislature appointed to be held under it. Al low a full and fair expression of the popular will; let the honest votes be honestly received honestly counted, honestly returned, and honest roclaimed, and even this miserable trick orcing a vote for the Constitution in any case, might fail to perpetuate power in the hands o this detestable faction. Accordingly, it is directed that the vote on the Constitution h taken on the 21st of December ensuing-and that, on the 1st of January, an election be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Represen atives of the Legislature, and other officer ective under the Constitution. The Presiden of the Couvention is to have the entire control f both elections. He is to proclaim the times and, in the case of the vote on the Constitution appoint three Commissioners in each county who are to appoint three judges at the several election precincts, who are to appoint the requisite number of clerks to keep the poll-books. If the two poll-books, one is to be retained by ne judges; the other to be returned to the esident, who with two or more members of the Convention shall examine them, declare the umber of votes given for the Constitution with lavery, and for the Constitution without Slavery, and which is the majority, and shall then orward the Constitution to Congress. In reference to the election of State officers,

ceive, examine, count the votes, and declare who are elected. Everything is placed in the quite dead to all ideas of fair and manly dealof their Governor that he issue his call for an slightest safeguard against fraud is provided. extra session of the Legislature. This he is The clerks, the judges, the commissioners, the bound to do. Has he, have they, forgotton his President, are of one faction—a faction which solemn pledges, made in his Topeka speech. last numbers but one-eighth of the voters of the fall? Here they are:

Territory, which acquired power through fraud, has maintained it by fraud, attempted to contique it by fraud in the late Territorial election, and now seeks to perpetuate it by fraudulently denying to the People the right to vote for or against the Constitution. Can they expect to be trusted by the Free State men? What parantee have we that McGee, Oxford, and Leavenworth, will not again return thousands of spurious voters? This faction and its friends n the South, having denounced Walker for not eceiving the fraudulent votes from McGee and Oxford, have fully advertised us what is to be the action of Mr. President Calhoun in similar

cases. There is nothing in their character, in their principles, in their acts, to authorize, but everything to repel, the supposition that the People of Kansas can secure a fair and full expression of their opinions at any election thus con-Letter-writers in Kansas say that the dishor est and cunning policy of the Convention has taken the Free State men by surprise, and they are perplexed as to the proper course to be pursued. Some talk of revolution; some propose an extra session of the Legislature; some regard the whole thing with utter contempt,

and seem willing to leave it to the decision of Congress. Report says that Governor Walker the real author of the mischief-that after all his professions, calculated to beget confidence in the Free State men, he it was who ontrived the trick for forcing a vote for the Constitution in any event-that he is now of his way to Washington, not to return, and that cretary Stanton, who will act as Governo ro tem., has sent in his resignation to the resident, to take effect on the 31st December f this be so, the Governor will not respond to the demand for an extra session of the Legisla-

The Washington Union hails the action he Convention as perfectly just, honorable, and eace-making, and predicts a speedy end of the ansas troubles. The New York Herald, which understands Northern sentiment some what better, sneers at the Union for its short sightedness, and predicts that the trick of the Convention, so far from putting an end to the rouble, will complicate it, and revive fearful gitation. Letter-writers in Washington send out various reports of the policy of the Adminstration. Some say it is entirely satisfied with the course of the Convention, and will sustain -some, that it is rather embarrassed by it, and will leave the whole question to the decis ion of Congress.

As to the course of the Kansas Free Sta nen, opinions differ. The New York Herald and ome other papers of that class are under the im pression that they will refuse to have anything to do either with the vote on the Constitution or that for State officers. The National Intel ligencer, which severely condemns the Conven ion, ventuers on no practical suggestion. The Press, of Philadelphia, (Mr. Forney's paper,) hopes that no Pennsylvania member of Cor ithout Slavery.

A letter from a prominent Free State man in ansas, dated November 8th, contains the folowing paragraphs, printed in the New York

"The 'Constitution without Slavery Pro-Slavery Constitution, and we have no vote against it. I do not know what will be done, but think we shall not vote at all upon it till the Territorial Legislature meet, and provide for submitting it with the Topeka Constitution to a fair vote of the people. We can do noth-ing by voting before. The President of their Convention, J. Calhoun, a very ultra man, apints the judges of election, and counts the votes, and he censured Governor Walker for re-ecting the Oxford and McGee frauds. Should he above course be pursued, we trust our friends n Congress will keep off the vote on the Le-Constitution till we have had our vote

"They have a State election about the 1st of annary, and under the auspices of the same resident. If they succeed with this Constitu ion, they will retain the Government in the hands of a minority so long as they please, un-less there should be a revolution."

The Tribune, commenting on this, suggests that the better course for the Free State party is, under the circumstances, "to organize, can vass, and prepare to poll their full vote on the 21st of December, voting ballots endorsed just as those of the usurpers are, but bearing on the inside the words, ' For the Topeka Constitution, and No Slavery at all.' These votes, heing folded, the swindlers cannot reject, though they will probably refuse to count them. Very well: Let measures be taken in advance for nding up from each poll a sworn statement of he number who voted this ballot, and let Marcus J. Parrott, the Delegate elect to Congress submit these returns, with the Constitution which they refer, to Congress. If Congress sees fit to reject the Constitution which a large ma jority of the People will have ratified, and acept instead one which they have indignantly

rejected, be the consequences on the heads hose who perpetrate the flagrant injustice!" We cannot exactly concur in any of these ropositions. The entire action of the Convenon is so base a fraud, that no countenant ought to be given to it, directly or indirectly. ts denial to the People of an opportunity t rote for or against a Constitution of State Sovernment, framed by the minority of a Conention, representing only an eighth of the oters of Kansas, is so palpable a violation f the Principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, which guaranties to the People the right to deermine their own institutions-a Principle de clared by the Convention that nominated Mr. Suchanan, asserted by himself in his Letter of Acceptance, repeated in his Inaugural, re-afirmed in his Instructions to Governor Walker, enlarged upon and enforced by every variety o rgument and illustration by that functionary, with a view to induce the Free State People to assent to pacific measures—is, we repe palpable a violation of that Principle, that the esponsibility should be left to Governor Walkr. Mr. Buchanan, and the Democratic Party of deciding whether they will confirm or con demn the course of the Convention. If they choose to confirm it, let them, and let then take the consequences. The People will be apt to vote their vaunted devotion to the Principle of Popular Sovereignty, a mean imposture, an brand them as political swindlers. There is no necessity that the Free State men should vote on the 21st of December, merely to prove tha they have a majority. That fact is already proved; attested under the hand and seal of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton. The nine thousand voters who elected Mr. Parrot are in favor of a Free Constitution for Kansa

householders in each county, requiring them to cause an election to be held on the first Monday and day fellowing of January, to be conducted in accordance with the arrangements of ducted in accordance with the arrangements of the Monday and the returns of the Freshold of the gang entered the first-named house, and to begin a new volume, any friendly is about to begin a new volume, any friendly of squatter sovereigns. But what we intend to do in the case is what they most want to know. Our counsels are profound and discreet, and well kept at present. They have taken one fact, for voting for a Constitution made by 28 will be cordially appreciated. The Era, from the condition with short duration with the grand of the gang entered the first-named house, and of the gang entered the first-named house, and of the case is what they most want to know. Our counsels are profound and discreet, and well kept at present. They have taken one fact, for voting for a Constitution made by 28 will be cordially appreciated. The Era, from flattening unction to their souls that will be of being a present of the gang entered the first-named house, and of the gang entered the first-named house, and of the committed some depredations, but, as appearance of the People, well kept at present. They have taken one fact, for voting for a Constitution made by 28 will be cordially appreciated. of peticoat which makes the dress a costly one tions of the age, and commends its "skilful the financial devices of the old Whigs; but it householders in each country Exchanges.—As the Era such attempted usurpation upon a free colony of the gang entered the first-named house, and the first what we intend to the first named house, and the first

> "For myself, I wish to overlook the past, and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognised by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you. fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of 'good,' and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will icin you in several the course. will join you in opposition.
>
> "But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption

or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual bond fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kau sas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt but that hat Convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determina tion for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt of reject that Constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned, never t neet again. [A voice: What next?] "What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other easy exits from the difficulty and, as the question is a practical one, I pro

nd, as the question is a practical one, I passes to answer it. In October next, not und the act of the late Territorial Legislature, b under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views, and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new Con to call a new Convention to submit a new Con-stitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their Delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves. It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a proceed. in this mode there is in any event a peaceful. in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers."] Well-the Convention has not submitted the

Constitution to a vote of the People. What fol lows? "I will join you, fellow citizens, in law ful opposition to their course." What kind o opposition? You can vote next fall for a new Legislature, and that Legislature can "speak your views." That is the remedy for the outrage just perpetrated. But, how can it "speak our views," unless convened by the Governor And how can the Governor refuse, being solemn ly pledged to join in lawful opposition to the course of the Convention? Governor Walker, now is the time to prove your sincerity. You have been denounced on both sides-by the Extremists of the South, as treacherous-by some of the Republicans, as hypocritical. We have not denounced you, or questioned your motives, but have fairly recorded your acts and words, giving you due credit for whatever in them appeared to be just and manly. The time has come when your acts now must throw light upon your past conduct, and show whether it furniture was handsome, and a new piano ocwas adopted in good faith to the People of Kansas. Prove that you meant all that you said, when you promised to join in lawful opport. said, when you promised to join in lawful opposition to the Anti-Democratic course of the Convention. Prove that all your fair words about vote of the whole People, for or against the Constitution, were not mockery. Prove that ou have the courage to carry out faithfully the purpose for which you told the People of Kanhat you had accepted the appointment of Govrnor-to secure the settlement and peace of the Territory by establishing the Principle of Popular Sovereignty. Prove all this, by calling an extra session of the Legislature, and give that body, representing a great majority of the People, an opportunity to prepare a protest against the action of the Convention, and a memorial to Congress, asking authority from that body to form a State Constitution, just as was granted Oregon and Minnesota. Or, a mere protest against the action of the Conven tion, would be sufficient. This is the thing needed. Let Governor Walker give the Legis lature of the Territory an opportunity to be

heard, and its voice will be authoritative. GEN. WALKER AND THE ADMINISTRATION After the return of General Walker to this country, he made no secret of his intention to make another descent upon Nicaragua at the earliest favorable moment. His scheme has been openly countenanced in the South, by prominent public men and presses favorabl to the Administration, and for months past he has been organizing his forces and arranging his plans. The Administration has not been kept in ignorance; the subject has been brought to its notice by the Costa Rican author ties, and no one entertains a doubt that it was fully apprized of the General's purposes.

On the 10th instant, for the sake of dece he was arrested at New Orleans; on the 11th he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000 : the same day, the Fashion, carrying supplies and munitions of war, sailed from New Orleans for Mobile, and General Walker, with his followers, started by another route. At midnight, off Mobile harbor, he and they, and recruits from Mobile, were received on the Fashion, and she proceeded on her way, whithersoever the Filibuster might direct, having given the slip to the United States authorities and to the steamer Fulton, which, it is said, was watching her! The Administration, we suppose, intend that the People shall believe that it has done all that could be required of it, to maintain our neutrality laws, and protect itself against suspicion of complicity with this lawless expe dition. But even the National Intelligence which has reposed such trust in its conserv tism, is shaken, and the Courrier des Etats Unis, of New York, which labored for the election of Mr. Buchanan, is scandalized beyond measure at the criminal delinquency of his officials. They have both yet to learn that the conservatism of this Administration consist chiefly in its guardianship of Slavery. When this system demands the aid of filibusters, M Buchanan is expected to wink very hard.

Sir William Gore Ousley, British E voy to Central America, has been in Washing ton during the past week. He is to have a interview with the President respecting Central

American affairs. It seems to be pretty certain that the Admir istration will support the action of the bogu Kansas Convention. In case the Administra tion is neutral, throwing the responsibility upon Congress, the Constitution may not be ratified

According to the Calais, Maine, Adv as many as forty-one bears have been killed that vicinity during the present fall.

will confine itself to words. Watch and ob- cause an election to be held on the first Mon- People to its logical consequence. No partisan is about to begin a new volume, any friendly serve what will be done in the four States, day and day following of January, to be con- Democratic member of the House from the notices of it, by our country exchanges, by way fact, for voting for a Constitution made by 28 members of a Convention of 60, chosen by only 1,500 voters! The American People are not quite dead to all ideas of fair and manly deal-should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, in the localities referred to a courtesy of the state of the souls that will be of short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all them. We make no conditions with them, but should feel highly gratified, if their kindness should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, and the souls that will be of short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, and the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, and the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, an out of the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, an out of the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy, helpful to us, an out of the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy the short duration, viz: That, owing to our past trials and discouragements, we shall accept all should induce them to a courtesy them. vania—the Legislature of one controlled by the present Territorial law; and the returns fact, for voting for a Constitution made by 28 will be cordially appreciated. The Era, from and not harmful to them.

COLORED POPULATION OF CANADA.

The New York Tribune has sent a commi sioner to Canada, to inquire into the condition of the exiled negroes. So far as his reports have been published, they represent the fugitives from oppression to be generally in a comfortable condition. He says: "The large and thriving city of Toronto con

tains a more numerous colored population than any other town of Canada. Out of its 50,000 inhabitants, from 1,200 to 1,600 are estimated to be colored. Though the great majority belong to the class of unskilled laborers, among them are to be found followers of a great number and variety of occupations. One of them a man of wealth, lives upon his means, attended ing to his own property, and occasionally dis-counting a note, when he is satisfied with the rate per cent. and the soundness of the endors ers. One is a regularly-educated physician three are studying law, one medicine; two, a least, are master builders, taking contracts, and employing a number of journeymen, both white and black; four are grocers, and the store of one of them—the only one we visited—was is a good part of the town, handsome, neat, we stocked, and evidently doing a thriving busi ness, the customers being mostly whites; one keeps a large livery stable, one of the best in town, and is employed to take the mails to and from the post office to the railroad depot, steam boats, &c.; several within the precincts of the city, are occupied in farming and gardening; others are bricklayers, carpenters, shoemakers, plasterers, blacksmiths, and carters. Many find employment in sawing and chopping the wood, which is the general fuel; and the barbers and waiters in hotels and private families are almost exclusively colored men."

One colored man is reported as worth \$100,000, another \$35,000, a third \$25,000; eighteen are each worth between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The commissioner visited London, in

or 13,000, contains from 500 to 600 colored people, we have little to say. The condition of the blacks there resembles that of their fellows in Hamilton and Toronto.

Payments. n Hamilton and Toronto. Pauperism and beggary are almost unknown among them, work is abundant, and labor fairly rewarded. The head of the police department thought that pet ty crime, particularly larceny, was more frequent among the blacks than among the inhabitants at large, though in both places they thought it was less so than among the low Irish. In Lon don, this, however, was merely an opinion, as partment the offences committed by the blacks were not separately recorded. At London, a neat and well-furnished drug store is kept by a given for and against Slavery, shall be given for Slavery, then the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be part in the statistical statements of the

"Of this busy town, about one-third of the population are colored people, and they appear to contribute their full quota towards its industry. Among them are one gunsmith, four cab-inet-makers working on their own account and employing others, six master carpenters, number of plasterers, three printers, two wat makers, two ship-carpenters, two millers, four blacksmiths, one upholsterer, one saddler, six master shoemakers, six grocers, and a cigar maker. Unskilled workmen find abundant em ployment in the various mills, in agricultural labor, and in cutting, sawing, and split wood which is used for fuel. Common laborers obtain from a dollar to twelve shillings a day. The houses inhabited by the better class of colored people are two story frame buildings painted white, for the most part surrounded by well-kept gardens, and quite equal in appear white residents. In one which we entered, the man of rare intelligence, was absent. The poorer blacks live commonly in small detached cabins, sometimes built of unhewn logs, consisting ordinarily of one room. The furniture was commonly one or two bedsteads, with bed ding, a chest or two, chairs, tables, and cook ing utensils, sometimes a looking-glass, clock or bureau. In the garden-spot about the cabin were grown corn, beans, pumpkins, squas potatoes, &c.; their gardens, indeed, were quite as flourishing and well tended as those of their white neighbors. In every instance that came under my observation, the inmates seemed com fortable, well fed, and contented.

Yet these are the people unfit to take care of themselves, according to Pro-Slavery writers! We may be satisfied that the slave who has the sagacity and energy to escape from servitude to Canada and Freedom, will be able to carn a fair livelihood upon his arrival, despite the hospitable climate.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION .- The New Orlean Delta of the 12th remarks:

"We noticed in our yesterday's eve tion the departure of the steamboat Fashion from our port, supposed to be dest Nicaragua, with emigrants. The Fashion, we suppose, will proceed to some of the islands ar Lake Borgne, (most probably Ship Island.) and there await the com ing of General and his men, who left last evening in the Mobile boat, via Pontchartrain. We were pres at the depot yesterday, when some two ho was about two o'clock in the day. every one seemed as if he might do good the field. We learned that General Walker and staff went down in the next train. The men had nothing but a blanket and carpet-bag apiece, the provisions and ammunitio having been shipped on board of the Fashion.

A correspondent of a New York journal says the Cabinet feels uneasy at the escape of Walker, fearing the imputation of connivance at his success. Well it may, for that it was in the power of the Government to have crushed the expedition, no one can doubt. One half the energy which it has shown in enforcing the bogus laws of Kansas, would have kept Walker and his followers at home.

A correspondent of the Tribune gives following as the method adopted in electing Dr Bernhisel Delegate to Congress from Utah: It has been stated to me that, on the Sunday efore the day fixed by law for the election Brigham Young rose in the Bowery, where an ce of several thousand was collected, an poke substantially to this effect:

"Brethren, to morrow, you know, is the day o vote for Delegate to Congress, so the law ays. But I don't see why to day isn't just as to vote for holy, and why we shouldn't take a vote to-day Brother Bernhisel, brethren, has done well enough in Congress, though nobody's of much body to Washington, I guess we might as we send him back; if he can't do us any good, l won't do us any harm. So, all you that are in favor of sending brother Bernhisel back, will lease rise.' Accordingly, the whole audience rose. The

next day, at the election, but few votes were cast, and those all for Dr. Bernhisel, it being felt to be useless to oppose him, although he is said to be very unpopular in Salt Lake city. The Kansas correspondent of the onis Democrat says, in reference to the schednle of a Constitution recently adopted by the

urping Convention: "It requires no illustration to show that the chedule is a mere trick, in reference to sub-sission. Vote as you will, it is Pro-Stavery at ast; and voting for it only gives it the popular anction, and thus far legalizes it. Conse-quently, no Free State man will be found voting quently, no Free State man will be found voting on the 21st of December. It is the greatest exhibition of brazen impudence on record. We are a forbearing people, or I would indulge in a little speculation relative to the effects of

What confidence we are to give to the printed schedule, or the people of Kansas are to give, is a doubtful matter, for the Convention appointed a committee of revision, which has power to revise the Constitution-and that, too, after the final adjournment of the Convention.

THE CONSTITUTION OF OREGON.

The Constitution, probably ere this ratified by the people of Oregon, at any rate, framed by the Constitutional Convention, has the following as the first section of its Bill of Rights: "We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; that all power is inherent in the peole, and all free gov-ernments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace. safety, and happiness; form, or abolish the government, in such a man-

Article second, section sixth, reads as lows: "No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto, shall have the right of suffrage." This is Modern Democracy!

ner as they may think proper."

The question of Slavery goes to the people in the following manner, for their decision : "Each elector, who offers to vote upon this Constitution, shall be asked by the judges of election this question: Do you vote for the Con-

stitution, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for Slavery in Oregon, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon, yes or no? And in the poll-books shall be columns headed, respectively, 'Constitution yes,' 'Constitution no,' 'Slavery yes,' 'Slavery no,' 'Free negroes yes,' 'Free negroes no. And the names of the electors shall be entered in the poll-books, together with their answers to the said questions, under their appropriate heads. The abstracts of the votes, propriate heads. The abstracts of the votes, transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory, shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the Governor and Secretary, or by either of them, in the abscence of the other; and the Governor the charge of the state of the sta

State, declaring the result of the said election upon each of the said questions.

"3. If a majority of all the votes given for and against the Constitution shall be given for the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the State and shall take effect acceptage. cordingly; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the Constitution, then this nstitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the State, and shall be void.

of this Constitution:
"Sec. —. Persons lawfully held as slaves in

any State, Territory, or District of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such slaves and their descendants may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners.

"And if a majority of such votes shall be given against Slavery, then the foregoing sec-tion shall not, but the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be a

part of this Constitution:

"Sec. —. There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"And if a majority of all the votes given for

and against free negroes shall be given against free negroes, the following section shall be added to the Pill of Rights and chall be part of "Sec. —. No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside; or be withany contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide, by penal laws, for the removal, by public officers, of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from this State, and

hem into the State, or employ of barbor them The vote of the people of Oregon upon the Constitution was to have been taken on the 9th of the present month. Its ratification is pretty certain, but time alone can determine whether Slavery is established in the new State. We hope for the best, but have fears that the Sham Democrats may have triumphed over the friends of Freedom.

for the punishment of persons who shall bring

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS .- The way the Democratic party progresses towards universal Sla- provisional Government, or any Government very may be learned from the subjoined paragraph from the Washington Union, the central organ of the party:

The Constitution declares that the citizens f each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Every citizen of one State coming into another State has, therefore, a right to the prosection of his person, and that property which is recognised as such by the Constitution of the United States, any law of a State to the contrary notwithstanding. So far from any State having a right to deprive him of this property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its pos-

"If these views are correct-and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them-it folows that all State laws, whether organic or therwise, which prohibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, are direct violations of the original ntentions of a Government which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property, and of the Constitution of the United States, which recognises property in slaves, and de-clares that 'the citizens of each State shall be ntitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' among the most ssential of which is the protection of person and property." MOB VIOLENCE.—Washington is poorly gov-

erned just at present, or the spirit of mischies is everywhere let loose. We quote the following description of the doings of the rowdies on the afternoon of Saturday last: "Yesterday afternoon, a gang of rowdies at

employed in one of the stone-yards near the rail-road. The assailants were armed with pistols and guns. Several shots were fired, without se rious injury to any one. Mayor Magruder, accompanied by Captain Klopfer, of the day police, and such members of that too limited de partment as could be summoned together at a moment's warning, proceeded immediately to the spot. They there found the men who had been driven from their labor, afraid to resume been driven from their labor, afraid to resit whilst their armed assailants still surrour the premises. The presence of the police, however, soon induced a retreat. One fellow, who stopped to load his gun, was so closely pursued by the Mayor, that he was compelled to drop his weapon, and escaped by leaping down an "Between nine and ten o'clock, another desperate scene of riot and bloodshed took place

ear the corner of Second street and Mass etts avenue, known as part of 'English Hill.' A young man (stone-cutter by profession) named Michael Murphy, was shot severely in the bowels, and died before daylight. He was unmarried. A youth, son of Mr. Hutchinson, who resides on K street, received several balls in his ody, which have not yet proved fatal. A midverely wounded by a blow from a large horseistol on the head, by which the weapon was roken in pieces. Mr. David Harrover, special oliceman, was shot in the nose, the ball pass-

thus hideous in the localities referred to, some what remote, the city this morning and through out the day has been exceedingly tranquil.

REFORM IN POSTAGE.

The Postmaster of Hartford, Connecticut, W . Hammersley, Esq., is a man well fitted for his business. He has addressed the Postmaster General, calling attention to the anomalous condition of the rates of postage on regular newspapers and periodicals; the table of regulations owing nineteen fractional rates, and everrate being fractional on the list of newspapers and periodicals not exceeding 12 oz. in weight, circulated in the States where published; thus presenting the singular discrepancy of anumber of rates of postage requiring the payment of and they have at all times a right to alter, resums unknown to our currency; Government at the same time demanding fractional postage and repudiating fractional coins. It is found absolutely impossible for the subscribers to pay, or the Postmaster to receive, the exact sum re quired by the Government; and it is suggested that a tariff of specific rates, discarding all fractions, would be in correspondence with our currency, and would require no impossibilities on the part of those who have postage to pay, Mr. Hammersley will find, we fear, that we have a Circumlocution Office on this side of

> The Intelligencer protests earnestly against the action of the Kansas Convention, in the matter of the reference of its work to a popular vote, arguing that it has set at defiance th of the Territory an opportunity to reject all their action, if they elect so to do. We have no reason to expect any other opinion from the Intelligencer on this subject, for its sympathical have been consistently against the Kansas-Ne braska act. It does not even yet comprehen that the Convention alone had the right to de termine what to submit and what not to submit Or, in other words, that the Convention, repr senting the people of the Territory as clear

the Atlantic as well as the other.

people at all? The Convention adopted it unanimously-and that body represents " clear ly and fairly" the people of Kansas, says the Star! This, too, in the teeth of the recent election in the Territory, which proves the Free State men to be in a large majority. The Star thinks General Walker and

his deluded followers will probably meet with a violent reception by the people of Nicaragus, They certainly deserve one.

WASHINGTON ITEMS

It is rumored that George Piitt, Eeq., of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the Marshal ship of the District of Coinmbia.

We clip the subjoined from the Star, of this ity. It will explain one of the projects of the Aministration for increasing the Pro-Slavery vote in Kansas: " It will be recollected that the Shawnee lands

in Kansas were reserved from occupation un-der pre-emption claims, by trea'y, until after certain portions of them could be the benefit of the tribe. These surveys and a lections having been made, it is understood that the Secretary of the Interior has issued dire

ocated on these Shawnee lands, and, we appre hend, the names of those recorded improbab as voters at the Oxford precinct, are no other than those of Missourians who have initiate pre-emption claims ou these lands that can and will now be promptly perfected -certainly of the Convention to frame a State Constitu ion for Kansas, they will be entitled to vot upon the acceptance or rejection of that instru

The idea that twelve hundred Miss had pre-emption claims on the Shawnee lands, and voted in Oxford, is amusing,

"Ion," of the Sun, learns, "from authentic sources, that the Free State 'party' in Kansas are organizing a resistance, by force, to the which may be instituted under the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention, and that they will not recognise that Constitution in any way. They will not probably vote upol the question submitted-to wit. Constitution with and Constitution without Slavery. The Constitution will nevertheless be submitted t Congress, and then will commence the most se ious agitation in that body and in the country

"The Administration may take one side the other, if there be any side to the control sy which can be recognised as the right side. The crisis is almost upon us, and how it wil

be evaded is the question.' The Mormon War-Proclamation of Brighan The following is the proclamation of Gov. ernor Young, of Utah, in relation to the United

States troops: Citizens of Utah: We are invaded by a hor ile force, who are evidently assailing us to a complish our overthrow and destruc the last twenty-five years we have trusted ustices, to judges, Governors, and Preside and betrayed. Our houses have been pland ed and then burned, our fields laid waste, of principal men butchered while under the pled ed faith of the Government for their safety, our families driven from their homes to fin that shelter in the barren wilderness and the otection among hostile savages which were nied them in the boasted abodes of Christians v and civilization.

The Constitution of our common con uarantees unto us all that we do now or hav pertain unto us as American citizens were ex-tended to Utah according to the spirit and neaning thereof, and fairly and impartially ninistered, it is all that we could ask-all that ve have ever asked.

Our opponents have availed themselve prejudice existing against us, because of our religious faith, to send out a formidable host to accomplish our destruction. We have had at rivilege nor opportunity of defending ourselved rom the false, foul, and unjust aspersions against us before the nation. The Go against us before the nation. The designation has not condescended to cause an investigating committee or other person to be sent to inquisinto and ascertain the truth, as is customary such cases. We know those aspersions to it false, her that avails us nothing. We are continuous to the case of the conditions of the false, but that avails us nothing. severely in the demned unheard, and forced to an armed ght. He was un- an armed mercenary mob, which has been an armed mercenary mob, which has been an armed mercenary mob. against us at the instigation of anonymous writers, ashamed to father the base, slands alsehoods which they have given to the put of corrupt officials, who have brought false cusations against us to screen themi their own infamy, and of hireling priests a howling editors, who prostitute the truth filthy lucre's sake.

The issue which has thus been forced under the issue which has thus been forced under the creat first late.

us compels us to resort to the great first law elf-preservation, and stand in our own defer a right guarantied unto us by the genius

The Life and Labora By Rev. Dr. Hump For sale by W. Ba The subject of guished for his ef and especially for deaf mutes of this early introduction struction for the deed the father o

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Superintendents tory of Utah, in United States, in First. All arm from coming int tence whatever.
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Spurgeon's Sermons. New York: Sheldon Ballanty We have here geon's life, and tv sermons. That h one can deny, or of eloquence in th that much exagge ular career ; but, we must believe h His power lies al presence, in his ture, than in his a sermons of his, w throng to his meet comparison with t

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formation respecting Nida and Charlie; or, A tory. Published A well-written rel he young. In style ions of the book the neatly printed, and resume it will be w Adolphe Monod's Farev Robert Carter & Brothe ashington, D. C. Adolphe Monod w

to leave his pulpit by ease, and finally die divided into twenty-fi ing good and pertine of the author's church Expositions of the Creed, shop of Glasgow. Pu This volume opens by Dr. John Pye sitions of the Creed Ten Commandments,

ions of the Bible. and is well known to There is need of su professed Christian uties of the rich to neglected, and the por anheeded. This work the measure of Christi enry Constable, of C quently written, and p durable style.

ton New York: Carter Ballantyne, Washington This little volume is pon some of the princ rist, the early incide ews, and ascension. attractive writer. reat Britain. He is and this production of

hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such in-

vasion. Third. Martial law is hereby declared to exist

in this Territory, from and after the publication of this proclamation, and no person shall be

of this processing or repass into or through or allowed to pass or repass into or through or from this Territory without a permit from the

proper efficer.

Given under my hand and seal, at Great

Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, this fifteenth

day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seren, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

The Bebieb.

ford, visiting Europe first, for the purpose of

Aside from his benevolent labors in the

as a Christian minister and a philanthropist.

He was thoroughly orthodox in his religious

views, exceedingly liberal in his bearing to-

New York: Sheldon, Blakeman, & Co. For sale by W.

Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

We have here a short sketch of Mr. Spur-

geon's life, and two volumes of his lectures and

ermons. That he is a remarkable map, no

one can deny, or that he has singular powers

of eleguence in the pulpit. We do not doubt

that much exaggeration has attended his pop-

ular career ; but, making due allowance for it.

we must believe he is an extraordinary man.

His power lies more, however, in his person-

al presence, in his manner, his speech, and ges-

ture, than in his matter. Looking over these

sermons of his, we wonder that such crowds

throng to his meetings. They will not bear a

comparison with the sermons of Thomas Bin-

ney, of London, or the Rev. Mr. Caird, who has

preached with such distinguished favor before

the Queen at Balmoral. Indeed, we might

mention a dozen English preachers who sur-

pass Mr. Spurgeon in style, in pure elcquence,

are simple in style, fervid, earnest, at times ter-

intellect of the community. They have at

times genuine pathos, and we can easily imag-

vards those who are not. He was no bigot,

gaining the necessary information.

Spurgeon's Sermons. Third Series.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

t-named house, and ons, but, as appear-e, not to any serious by the Know Nothesidential campaign, y Yard, and on the the ground. Nine uxiliary guard; on or further exami Although night was orning and through.

OL. XI.

ord, Connecticut, W man well fitted for sed the Postmaster the anomalous cone on regular news. table of regulations rates, and every list of newspapers ng 1½ oz. in weight. re published; thus pancy of a number ing the payment of ncy; Government at ional postage and . It is found absocribers to pay, or , the exact sum reand it is suggested discarding all fracdence with our curimpossibilities on ostage to pay. , we fear, that we

ice on this side of a earnestly against avention, in the s work to a popular set at defiance the to give the people tunity to reject all to do. We have no opinion from the for its sympathies st the Kansas-Ne en yet comprehend had the right to dewhat not to submit. Convention, repreerritory as cle y ever represented a people of the Terri-

e passage which we on fairly represented very section to the rention adopted it y represents " clear-Kansas, says the teeth of the recent which proves the Free majority.

General Walker and probably meet with a ople of Nicaragua.

N ITEMS. orge Plitt, Esq., of endered the Marshal ambia.

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"The Saint and the Saviour" is made up of thort articles addressed to all manner of saints and sinners, but is especially adapted to the vants of the Christian.

Suide to the Oracles. By Rev. N. Nevin. Published by Murray, Young, & Co., Lancaster, Pa. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This work is intended to be the "Bible student's vade mecum." It contains articles upon he preservation of the Bible - its results afreshness-its silence upon certain subjectss evidences—its literature—patriotism, &c., te. The books of the Bible are noticed in mological order, and their different authors. In short, the work contains a vast deal of information respecting the Bible, and of importance to every student of the holy book.

ink and Charlie; or, A Week's Holyday at Rydale Rec A weil-written religious story, intended for le young. In style it is attractive, and in por tions of the book the dialogue is lively. It is neatly printed, and prettily illustrated. We presume it will be welcomed by the juveniles. Adolphe Monod's Farewell to His Friends and to the

Church. Translated from the French. New York; Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantynes Adolphe Monod was a distinguished and pious Protestant pastor in France, who was forced bleave his pulpit by a cruel and lingering disease, and finally died under it. The book is divided into twenty-five chapters, each containing good and pertinent advice to the members

of the author's church and family. itions of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. By Robert Leighton, D. D., Arch bishop of Glasgow. Published and for sale as above. This volume opens with an introductory es-My by Dr. John Pye Smith. Then follow excations of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and discourses upon porons of the Bible. The work is an old one, and is well known to the Christian community.

iold and the Gospel. New York: Carlton & Phillips.

For sale as above. There is need of such a work as this among he professed Christians of this country. The duties of the rich towards the ignorant, the aglected, and the poor, are misunderstood or theeded. This work consists of an essay upon he measure of Christian liberality, by the Rev. leary Constable, of Cork, Ireland. It is elodently written, and published in a neat and arable style.

ous from the Great Biography. By Rev. Dr. Hamil-a New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Allanyne, Washington, D. C. This little volume is an eloquent com

some of the principal events in the life of the early incidents, the miracles, interand ascension. Dr. Hamilton is a smooth attractive writer, and quite popular in Britain. He is well known, also, here, ad this production of his will be read and ap-

Poor Boy and the Merchant Prince. By W. M. Published and for sale as above. This is asketch of the life of the late Amos Law-

Government is based. Our duty to ourselves, to our families, requires us not to tamely subtout to be driven and slain without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country of the boy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand liberty, requires that we should not quietly stand are calculated to enslave and bring us, in subjection to an unlawful military despotism, such as can only emanate in a country of constitutional law, from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression.

Therefore I, Brigham Young, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah, in the name of the people of the United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid—United States, in the Territory of Utah, forbid—First. All armed forces of every description

First. All armed forces of every description

Government is based. Our duty to our courselves. Our duty to our course is a month or two. For a single month, the difference is 8x. 4d; and every one feels that, before the lapse of that time, the worst of the trail. He has not yet fore the lapse of that time, the worst of the trail, the least about an additional 5 per cent. for a month or two. For a single month, the difference is 8x. 4d; and every one feels that, before the lapse of that time, the worst of the trail. Because the courselves. One as any our month or two. First. All armed forces of every description from coming into this Territory, under any pretence whatever. Second. That all the forces in said Territory

well bound and printed.

rather a life of usefulness and an honorable An Expesition of the Assembly's Catechism. By Rev.
John Flavel. Published and for sale as above. A new edition of a well-known work. It is

rmons on Special Occasions. By Rev. John Harris D. D. Published and for sale as above. The works of Dr. Harris have been very popular at home and in this country, and for the sufficient reason that they are elequently written, and aim earnestly to do good. The sermons before us were delivered upon a variety of subjects. Their author long held a high position as a pulpit orator in England, and, indeed, stood first among dissenting clergymen as a thing into confusion.

With regard to the second point—the refusal popular writer and speaker on religious sub-

deed the father of the system in America, and founded the first asylum for deaf mutes at Hartford, visiting Europe first, for the purpose of author of this work has made good use of his materials, and has presented to the public a work which we presume will meet with general cause of education, Mr. Gallaudet was beloved approbation.

approbation.

Analytical Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans. By John Brown, D. D. New York: Carter & Brothers. For sale by W. Ballantyne, Washing-

but a man of enlarged views.

The volume before us is well edited and printed, and contains a life-like portrait of the subject of the memoir.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

This is a very the new Testament. Dr. Brown is professor of exegetical theology to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, is a man of great learning and scholastic attainments, and well fitted for the task of writing ments, and well fitted for the task of writing the Sacred Scription of This is a very valuable work, by a well-known

admit the author's candor and general fairness.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 22.—The steamer Atlantic arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant.

The steamer Asia arrived out on the 9th, and the steamer Kangaroo on the 11th.

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. bave failed; liabilities £2,000,000 sterling; also, the Western Bank of Scotland, with deficits amounting to £6,000,000 sterling; and Messra. Babcock & Co., with Liverpool and New York liabilities amounting to £300,000 sterling; on Wednesday, that the Bank of France had stopped, but the report was of course incorrect. It grew out of the advance in the rates of discount.

The taking of Delbi has been confirmed.

The garriene at Livekpow was religioned.

The garriene at Livekpow was religioned by the Course incorrect. It grew out of the advance in the rates of discount.

The taking of Delbi has been confirmed.

The garriene at Livekpow was religioned by the Course incorrect. It grew out of the disappointed. The grew out of the kansas Imbroglio, &c.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The hopes which have been entertained of a speedy and final adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, by localizing and taking out of Congress and national politics the question of Slavery, are likely to be disappointed. These hopes were founded upon a supposition that the Convention would submit the entire government to the people, in conformity with the principle assumed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people should be "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." This being done, it was believed that the Free State party would abandon their wanton project, which was illegally formed at Topeks, and that matters would take a regular and peaceful to the top of the Kansas Imbroglio, &c.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The hopes which have been entertained of a speedy and final adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, by localizing and taking out of Congress and national politics the question of Slavery, are likely to be disappointed. These hopes were founded upon a suppositio

The King of Delhi had surrendered. His life was spared, but his two sons were shot.

The intelligence from India had reached England by telegraph, and was two weeks later than previous accounts.

Delhi was in complete possession of the British on the 21st September. Gen. Nicholson had died of wounds received in battle. traits calculated to make them popular. They ribly so, and do not strike above the average

Markets. erfully affect an audience.

The sketch of Mr. Spurgeon's life will find a ready market among his admirers, who will be glad to read the history of one of the lights of the church. The volume of sermons is similar in character to one preceding it which we note that the sketch of the church is a character to one preceding it which we note that the sketch of the church is a character to one preceding it which we note that the sketch of the church. The volume of sermons is similar in character to one preceding it which we note that the church is a character to one preceding it which we note that the church is a character to one preceding it which we note that the church is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding it which we note that there is a character to one preceding that the character to one preceding the character than the

sales had been unimportant. Spence, & Co., quote: Flour is very dull at 6d.

(d) 1s. lower prices, and difficult of sales. Wheat is quiet at 2s. 3d. decline; middling and lower grades declining most. Corn is dull at a decline of 6d.

Provisions have a declining tendency. Beef, pork, and bacon, are dull; sales unimportant and quotations nominal. Lard is heavy, and holders are pressing on the market a heavy reholders are pressing on the market a heavy reduction in prices, but no sales had been made.

Money.—The money market is decidedly more stringent, and the bank rates have been further advanced to 10 per cent. Consols 884 @ 894 for money, and 894 @ 894 fos account.

Liverpool, Wednesday, 3 P. M.—The City of Glasgow Bank, at Glasgow, stopped payment this morning.

is morning. Cotton is depressed, and lower prices have en accepted. Sales to-day, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs are very dull. Consols close at 90 for account, and 89½ for

Important from India.

London, Wednesday Morning.—The following telegram was received this morning at the Foreign Office:

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th of September, was entirely occupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, sixty-one officers and eleven hundred and seventy-eight men, being one-third of the storming service, were killed and wounded.

General Nicholson died from his wounds on the 21st. The old King, said to be ninety years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodgson about fifteen miles south Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife, and their lives

companied by his chief wife, and their lives were spared. Two of his sons and his grandson were also captured by Capt. Hodgson about five miles from Delhi. They were shot

on the spot.

Two movable columns were dispatched from Two movable columns were dispatched from Delhi on the 23d, in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra, one column appears to have reached the neighborhood of Allyhar, and the other that of Muttra en the 28th September. General Havelock, with twenty-five hundred men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th September, and relieved Lucknow Presidency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by its besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken. Four hundred and fifty were killed and wounded. General Neill was killed.

There had been a slight rising of the rebels near Nassick, in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry was killed. The Madras troops had defeated the mutineers of the fifty-second regiment, near Kemplee, and killed one hundred and fifty.

The Meney Crisis, &c. The Bank of England has to-day (Monday) raised their rate for discount from 9 per cent., which was adopted on the 4th inst., to 10 per

which was adopted on the 4th inst, to 10 per cent.

This movement was considered certain, and regret may be felt that the last change was limited to a lower point. Whether it will prove sufficient to check the determination of each discounter to provide himself with two or three times as much as he wants, is doubtful. While a cry is attempted to be raised that the rate now reached is such as to create intolerable inconvenience, the demand at the bank shows each day that, so far from creating inconvenience to the trader in providing for his ordinary requirements, it does not even produce sufficient effect to prevent him grasping at an unnecessary amount. The fact is, no one with

miration of the world. Under no circumstances could any currency system be open to any other than two objections—first, that it has led to a rate of interest which no ordinary merchant could even temporarily bear; and, secondly, that it not only has led to a crushing rate of interest, but that it has caused the necessary accommodation to be refused, even at that rate. Great Storm on the Western Rivers—A Steamer Burnt—Great Loss of Life. Cincinnati, Nov. 23.—The storm of Wednesday last sunk sixteen coal boats near Cairo, and one hundred lives have been lost. The loss of coal is estimated at three hundred thousand bushels. A heavy gale is blowing this morning, accompanied with snow, hail, and rain. The gale was so heavy at Parkersburg, that no hoots coald you. Will any one venture to say that ten per cent. is a ruinous rate? In common times in the United States, this is about the average charge, and it now ranges there between 24 and 60 per cent. Our own idea of a full rate is 5 per cent.; boats could run.
The steamer Rainbow was burnt on Saturday, and from fifty to seventy lives have been lost.

cent. Our own idea of a full rate is 5 per cent.; but surely the lowest profits of our business must be 5 per cent., and hence a temporary sacrifice of profits must be the worst that can occur from the payment of 10 per cent. The efforts, therefore, to create fright by pointing to this charge would be ridiculous, if they were not dangerous; but a single lunatic in a crowd of ten thousand sane people may throw everything into confusion. SECOND DISPATCH. Cincinnati, Nov. 23, P. M .- A later arrival from Cairo does not confirm the reported loss of coal boats, and the report is probably incor-

The New York Riection. With regard to the second point—the refusal to accommodate at any terms—is any one prepared with this complaint? So far from accommodation having been refused, it has been expensed for his efforts in the cause of education, and especially for his successful labors for the deaf mutes of this country. To him we owe the early introduction of the French system of instruction for the deaf and dumb. He was instructed by the first regular to the second point—the refusal to accommodate at any terms—is any one prepared with this complaint? So far from accommodation having been refused, it has been extended. The discounts of the bank during the heads on the hands of the public to accommodate at any terms—is any one prepared with this complaint? So far from accommodation having been refused, it has been extended to the descount to the discounts? Altoney General, State Albany, Nov. 23 .- The official vote of the

GENERAL SUMMARY.

nations of the earth are frantically struggling for bullion, it has enabled the British public.

instead of suffering from a contraction, to enjoy

the use of more than a million in excess of the

The Kansas Imbroglio, &c.

But it is more likely that they will leave the

The Approaching Congress, &c.

Governor Walker had arrived at Boonville

Senator Sumner, who returned home in the Niagara, was received on landing at Boston, by elect, and a large concourse of citizens, who escorted him to his house, where Mr. Sumner and Mr. Wilson made brief addresses. Mr. O. highest amount they ever really want, even when trade, instead of undergoing, as at this moment, a rapid contraction, is rapidly expand-Mr. Wilson made brief addresses. Mr. Sumner has been sick throughout the voyage, but his general health is much improved. He will take general result is much improved. To will seat in the Senate on the reassembling of congress.

and Arkansas, en route overland for California, were waylaid and cruelly butchered on the route,

Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, comes out very strongly against banks and paper money, in his message just issued. He says the present prostration of credit and business "necessarily prostration or credit and business "necessarily grows out of the inherent evil of the Banking System itself," and that cotton is selling at two-thirds of its actual value in consequence. He says there are but two small banks in that critically upon any portion of the Sacred Scriptures. In this volume, he has met a want of the religious public, for which we are confident he will receive their hearty thanks. His style is perspicuous, and, though the reader may occasionally differ from him, he will be ready to admit the author's candor and general fairness.

Politics are at a stand still in this region, the financial panic having overriden everything else. It is very strange, but it is an undeniable fact, that the panic has helped the Bogus Democracy to a triumph in Ohio. Nothing short of another outrage on the rights of the working men will bring the people to the polls in thirds of its actual value in consequence. He says there are but two small banks in that State, and instead of legalizing their suspension of specie payments, he would have stringent lagislation to prevent over issues, with penalties for failure to redeem in gold and silver at all times. He further recommends a tax of one per cent. on all foreign bank notes which may he in the State at the time of the annual tax levy. How persons who happen to have this foreign bank paper in their pockets or vaults are to be made to enter it on the tax list, and pay over every hundredth dollar of it to the State, we do not gather from the Governor's

It is stated that a steam carriage made its appearance in the streets of Manchester, near Pittsburgh, a few days ago. It ran over the streets like a thing of life, turning corners and children, and they followed him, killed him, dodging ruts. The driver of an omnibus, seeing and took the children, fifteen in number, the horses, and tried to outrun the steam carriage, but the latter left his coach so far behind that sixty pounds.

The London Times of the 2d instant contains a long biographical notice of one of the "mer-chant princes" of the great Metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with tions which are to be need under the direction of the authorities constituted by the Convention will, as the Free State men assume, be so conducted as to defeat the popular will, as would have been done in regard to the late election of members of the Legislature and a country. Mr. James Morrison, the eminent millionaire in question, died at his seat, Basildon Park, on the 20th ultimo, aged sixty-eight years, and worth \$20,000,000, a conside portion of which, it is stated by the *Times*, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers no diminution by the Delegate to Congress, but for the interposition of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton.

It does not matter whether these objections are reasonable or not. The fact is not to be resent commercial difficulties.

The American Tract Society, which recently questioned that the majority of the Kansas peo-ple intend to maintain them, even in opposition to the General Government, should it take part with the Convention. This majority may be misled, and may act even under factious influissued a circular, stating that "any publication by our press, bearing upon the topic of Slavery, even though of Southern authorship, and care-fully kept within the terms of the resolutions misled, and may act even under factious influences; but still they claim a right to frame their Constitution in their own way, instead of adopting one that is framed for them by the minority of a body which was itself chosen by a small minority of the legal voters of Kansas. Who shall settle this new and serious difficulty? It is beyond Gov. Walker's skill or province to do it. The Administration will, it is said, maintain the action of the Convention. But it is more likely that they will leave the of the anniversary, could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from co-operation with the Society," issued a tract with the following title:

"No. 594. Sambo and Tony; A dialogue between two Servants. Originally published by the late Rev. Edmund Botsford, minister in Georgia and South Carolina." 24 pages.

The object of this tract is to teach the Scriptural duties of servants (slaves.)

The Society seems to consider it perfectly

But it is more likely that they will leave the matter to the judgment of Congress. Governor Walker, it is said, fully concurs with the Convention. He is expected here in a day or two, as the resignation of Mr. Stanton does not take effect till the 21st of December. Mr. Stanton legitimate for it to publish a tract on the Scrip tural duties of servants, but "incendiary" to publish one of "Southern authorship," on the "Scriptural duties of masters."—O. S.

will till that day act as Governor during the absence of Gov. Walker.—Cor. Balt. Sun. We have received information from several eliable gentlemen, just arrived from Kansas, Washington, Nov. 23.—Congress is at hand. We see many signs of the session, and it cannot that a large number of mechanics and laborer are wanted in that Territory at the prese time. In several of the towns, they have not a sufficient number of mechanics to do half the work which is required, and for which they would receive from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. One gentleman tells us there is not a single shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, or tinsmith, in the town of Ossawatomie, nor in Paoli, in Lykins county. In fact, there is a deficiency in all the mechanical branches throughout the Territory. Two or three builders monopolize all the work in a town, and they are so busily engaged in erecting dwellings on their own account that they refuse to do and are unable to attend to outside work .- St. Louis Democrat.

The New York Herald apologizes for the to us, events may arise very suddenly which may require the attention of Congress. If Con-gress adjourn in June, to enjoy their ample salary at home, it will be in anticipation of po-litical contingencies which might require their Administration allowing Walker to escape on a second filibuster expedition, on the ground that sentiment at the South is so strongly in favor sentiment at the South is so strongly in favor of such raids, as to render powerless the action of the Government's agents; and though it were not, the means used to elude the Government not, the means used to elude the Government are so carefully prepared and covertly executed, that, nine times out of ten, the embarkation would be successful. A pretty comment, truly, on the force of Federal authority and its vigilance. But the Washington correspondent of Forney's Press—who is well posted—seems to think differently, and talks after this style:

"The organized invasion of Nicaragua by Walker embarrasses the Administration. The officials of the Government, in the section from which Walker's force sailed, are no doubt deserying of censure for permitting his escape. Governor Walker had arrived at Boonville, on his way to this city, according to advices yesterday received. Whatever may be his position upon the subject of the action of the Constitutional Convention, it will command so much respect from all parties to the question as to determine it before Congress and the public. It is believed that he supports the course of the Convention, though possibly he may have objections to portions of the Constitution and sohedule. The acceptance by Congress of the Constitution which may be presented will take this troublesome subject out of that body, and out of general politics. This is a great object, and it ought not to be defeated by any unreasonable objections on the part of the Free State men of Kansas. which Walker's force sailed, are no doubt de-gerying of censure for permitting his escape. If they had been only ordinarily vigitant, they could have stayed this filibuster movement. They had been fully empowered in the premi-ses. Orders of a comprehensive and pointed character were transmitted to them by Mr. Bu-chanan at an early day, having in view the am-plest performance of our treats at implation. pen of Kansas.

Whether the Constitution suits the wishes of chanan at an early day, having in view the amplest performance of our treaty stipulation. Their violation is, I have no doubt, a great annoyance to him and his Cabinet. Efforts will be made to intercept the expedition, and the hope now is that they may be successful."

I. W Fishe a well-box the majority or not in every particular, is of little importance to them, considering the fact that they can alter it within a year, and every

that they can alter it within a year, and every year thereafter, to their entire content, through after Conventions, called by their Legislature. They deride, it is said, the provision of the schedule which authorizes amendments to the Constitution after the year 1864, well knowing A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post com

This is a serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but this mistake in the arithmetic; for it occasions a world of scrutiny. An error in the balance has been known, I am told, to keep a delegation of clerks from each office at work sometimes through the whole night. A hue and cry times through the whole night. A hue and cry
of course was made after this one hundred
pounds, as if the old lady in Threadneedle
street would be in the Gazette for want of it.
I Luckily, on the Sunday morning, the clerk (in
the middle of a sermon, I dare say, if the truth
was known) felt a suspicion of the truth dart
I through his mind, quicker than the fiash of the
telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier on
Monday morning that perhaps the mistake
might have occurred in packing some boxes of
specie for the West Indies, which had been sent
to Southsampton for shipment. The suggestion
The Commissioner of Patents has decided to Southampton for shipment. The suggestion was immediately acted upon. Here was a race, lightning against steam, with eight-and-forty hours the start. Instantly the wire asked "whether such a vessel had left the harbor?"

"Just weighing anchor," was the reply. "Stop her!" frantically shouted the telegraph. It was done. "Have you up on deck certain boxes marked so and so; weigh them carefully." They were weighed; and one, the delinquent was found heavier by just one package of one hundred sovereigns than it ought to be. "Let her go," said the mysterious telegraph. The West India folks were debited with just one hundred pounds more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage an hour. Now, this is what may be called "doing business."

The recently-enlarged and capacious apartments at the British Legation at Washington were filled on Friday evening by a distinguished and select circle of guests, invited by Lord and Lady Napier, to meet Sir William Gore Ousley. They were entertained by choice selections of music by Freezolini, Patti, Strakosch, and Thalberg, followed by a choice supper. So says the Star.

Among those who sailed from New Orleans this place, who is one of General Walker's aids.—Alexandria Gazette.

Over one hundred emigrants from at a place called Santa Clara canon, near the rim of the Great Basin, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The acene of the massacre is dif-ferently designated, as the Santa Clara canon, the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows; but all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, and about fifty miles from Cedar City, the most southern of the Mormon up with them at the above-named place, which favored their purpose, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the canon, and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few eldest under five years of age. J. W. Christian of San Bernardino, in a letter dated October
4th, intimates that the Mormons will be held but the latter left his coach so far behind that the omnibus driver was laughed at by the spectators. The steam carriage went at the responsible for the murder, and in this respect he is fully borne out by present indications, for a general belief pervades the public mind that the Indians were instigated to this crime

> month, for Europe. The aggregate quantity of grain included in the statement is about 1,500,000 bushels. Last year, in November while the extraordinary shipments of grain were taking place, the number of grain vessels which left New York was but forty-one, whereas it is calculated that not less than sixty-one wi sail before the present month expires.

During the excavation of a street in Evans ville, Ind., last Tuesday, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin, eighteen fee below the surface of the earth. This wonde ful subterranean house was about twelve fee in length, formed by upright posts set in the ground, and boarded up with split oak punch-eons, secured by wooden pins. The posts, puncheons, and pins, were partially decayed, but still stuck together. Within the walls were found portions of an old-fashioned spinning-wheel, a wooden maul, several pairs of boots and shoes, and the identical charred stick which the former occupant of the house had used to punch the fire with.

The marriage of Bayard Taylor, in Goths Saxony, to Miss Hansen, of Gotha, took place on the 27th ult. Mr. Taylor passes the winter with his bride at Moscow, where she has rela tives residing. He is to come back to Amer ca next autumn, and Willis announces that h has "already written to him to claim for Idle wild the honeymoon of his return.'

The Administration papers of the North are The Administration papers of the North are divided in sentiment concerning the Kansas Constitution. While many approve of it, it is denounced by the Chicago Times, (Douglas's organ,) the Detroit Free Press, (the organ of Gen. Cass.) Providence Post, Albany Allas, Philadelphia Press, Buffulo Courier, Rochester Union Senera Observer, and other press. ter Union, Seneca Observer, and other organ

of the party. The French Government has presented the the schooner L'Hermdisle—and orders have been issued to the Plymouth dock-yard for the deep issued to the Induction of the British Government, of the Liberian schooner Lark, by whom she was given, completely equipped, a few years since. The hidden history of this kindness is, doubtless, the desire to secure the trade of the Western coast of Africa.

On Monday last, says the Abingdon Virginian, the Rev. Mr. Goodykoontz, who was sent to this circuit by the M. E. Conference the week before last, was buried in this place. The same day the Rev. James M. Woods, who was sent to day the rev. James M. woods, who was sent the adjoining circuit by the M.P. Conference about the same time, was brought to this place a raving maniac, and is now confined, awaiting a vacancy at the lunatic asylum. "What shad ows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

By direction of the Postmaster General, a system of post-office delivery, nearly similar to that of London, is now in successful operation sub post offices in different parts of the city, and to these offices letters are sent seven times each day, and collections from them for the mails are made eight times a day by horse express, During the debate on the banking articles of

the Kansas bogus Constitution, it came out the Kansas bogus Constitution, it came out that, in making up a bank at Lecompton, last summer, it was necessary, in accordance with the charter, to exhibit a cash capital of \$50,000. While the Governor counted one bag at a time, the other was carried out and brought in again and this was done until \$50,000 were counted L. W. Fiske, a well-known lumber merchan

in Buffalo, was thrown out of a wagon in Ch cago last week, and killed. Sergeant Lefferts, of the New York police detectives, has caused to be taken the daguer-rectype of every noted rogue who falls into his hands.

A new Hebrew cemetery was consecrated a Charleston, S. C., last Thursday, by Rev. Mr

Two slaves, convicted of an attempt to murder Mr. William R. Brothers, in Nansemond county, Va., last May, were hung on Friday last.

Advices from Paris, under date of November Advices from Paris, under tate of Movember 2, state that the Department of Marine has just received intelligence of a serious disaster.

A vessel belonging to the Imperial marine, which had been fitted out for a scientific expe-

The Commissioner of Patents has decided that a newly-invented policeman's club, which might be turned into a sheaf of lancets, and clubbed with fearful effect, thus becoming a "miniature infernal machine," was not patentable. He admits its novelty, but maintains that, however useful to policemen who may be "induced to defile themselves" with it, it would be likely to get into other hands, and become a most pernicious invention to the community It cannot, therefore, be considered "useful," within the meaning of the patent law.

According to the New York papers, scarcely a night passes in that city, without the robbery and maltreatment of some citizen or stranger A destructive fire occurred in Milwaukee

Wis., on the 13th inst., destroying a number dwelling-houses. Loss about \$8,000.

The Chicago Tribune says: We learn from all quarters of the interior that farm laborers were never more in demand at this season of the year than at the present time. Capt. Schneider, editor of the *Staats* Zeitung, of this city, in an article addre his country readers, offered his services in pro-curing and sending them such help as they might individually need. Since then he has been overwhelmed with letters from all quarters of the Northwest, which bring his proffered servires into active use; and we are glad to say that he has been instrumental in securing sny that he has been instrumental in securing snug winter quarters for many of his countrymen who might otherwise before the end of this inclement season have felt the pinching hand of want."

George E. King, the well-known baggage master on the Boston and Worcester railroa as is his usual custom, was passing through the cars on Tuesday last, on their arrival from Worcester, after the passengers had left, to pick up such articles as might be accidentally left, for the benefit of the owner. In one of the dar City, the most southern of the Mormon settlements. Of a party of about 130 persons, only fifteen infant children were saved. It is stated that the emigrants had an ox, which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the shovenamed place, which The Onondaga Lake is now some eighteen

The Mississippi river is full of ice. Navigation north of Dubuque has closed.

A Pesth paper says that there has been 105 bankruptcies in Vienna during the last two months. Three or four small firms suspended on the 31st of October.

The U.S. steamer Saranac, (says a dispatch

S. Buck, jeweller; Mr. Devoe, dry goods; Mr. Stanley, hatter; and the Columbus Atheneum. The contents of the building were saved, but the building itself destroyed. Partially insured.

On Friday afternoon, a little girl named Sarah Clark, about ten years of age, was run over by a dray in Pittsburgh, Pa., and instantly killed. The driver was arrested. There are now in New Bedford, Massachu-

setts, twenty-three whalers, twelve ships, and eleven barques, only two of which will sail this season. There are always some whalers lying by for the winter, but the number this year is much larger than usual, owing to the monetary

The Montreal New Era says that after the 1st of January, all United States papers posted in Canada must be prepaid a half penny each, and if mailed in the United States the same postage is to be collected at the place of de-

The Oswego Times of Saturday publishes a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the upper lakes for that port, with 700,000 bushels Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, fine of wheat, principally from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million bushels will be there on the close of the canal. All the mills are in operation.

A Favorite Remedy .- We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters-in cases o Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other reme dies have failed.

THE NATIONAL ERA. Washington, D. C.

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opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; ar advocate of personal, civil, and religious liber ty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or lay-men, and to all measures directly or indirectly ountenancing proscription on account of birth-lace or religion; a friend of Temperance, the comestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its workings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has supported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly independent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft avowed principles.

It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most important speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a Paper for the Family.

My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can beast wermer or more tendents friends. These have not foregivents.

My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more
steadfish friends. They have not forgotten
that, whatever the claims and merits of other
papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils,
was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this
slaveholding District, and has been for eleven
years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments
of the Free States on the great Question of the
Country, the only journal through which their

I think the most curious fact, taken altogether, that I ever heard of the electric telegraph, was told me by the cashier of the Bank of England. You may have heard it. It may have been in print; I am sure it deserves to be. Once upon a time, then, on a certain Saturday night, the folks at the bank could not make the halance come right by just one hundred pounds. This is a serious matter in that little establishment. I do not mean the cash, but this mistake in the arithmetic; for it occasions a vertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who

appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom. G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857. TERMS. TERMS.
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tor of National Era.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 24, 1857. Flour, Howard Street . . . \$5.37 @ 0.00 Bye Flour - - - - 4.62 @ 0.00 Wheat, white - - - - 1.00 @ Wheat, red - - - - - Corn, white - - - - - -96 @ 55 @ 1.15 65 65 00 00 @20.00 Hope - - - - 7 (a) 14 1114@ 12 @ acon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides Pork, Mess - - - 21.50 Pork, Prime - - 17.00 The Onondaga Lake is now some eighteen inches higher than last June, and in consequence thereof several thousand bushels of salt are already lost, and a vast quantity more are in immediate danger of dissolving. All salt blocks at Liverpool and Salina below the locks are in water from seven inches to two feet, and the water constantly rising. The oldest inhabit ant never witnessed such a flood thereabout.

Pork, Prime 17.00 @17.50 @20.00 Lard, in barrels 12 @ 00 Lard, in barrels 12 @ 00 @ 00 Wool, Unwashed 00 @ 00 Wool, Unwashed 00 @ 00 Wool, Washed 00 @ 00 Wool, Fleece, common 00 @ 00 Wool, Fleece, fine 00 @ 00 Wool Chairs Marino 00 @ 00 00 @ 00 @ 121@ 18 @ Butter, Western, in kegs . . Cheese · · · · · · 910

pass Mr. Spurgeon in style, in pure elequence, and in noble imagery—but they cannot draw as first them. It must be, them, that there is something eminently attractive in Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit manners.

We would not underrate his sermons as they were on the printed page. They rossess many.

The taking of Delhi had surrendered. His was accidental, we are lived by the theorem that the blow fell on the emigrants from Ar. Spurgeon's pulpit manners.

The U. S. steamer Saranac, (says a dispatch of the church, and will proposition to the Constitution, and will, at any rate, refuse to take the oath from Norfolk, Va., on the 22d instant,) in start from Norfolk, Va., on the 2d Wheat, red - 1.16 @ Corn, white - . . . 80 @ 1.30 Corn, yellow · · · · · Timothy Seed - - - - 3.50 55 @ 6 @ Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Prime 16.75 @00.00 22 Wool. Unwashed

> 80 @ Lime, common · · · · THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) Term expires. Term
ALABAMA. MICHIGAN.
C. Clay, jr. - 1859 Charles E. Stuart
n Fitzpatrick - 1961 Z. Chandler -Benjamin Fitzpatrick - 1961 Z. Chandler - MRRANSAS, William K. Sebastian - 1859 J. L. Green - Robert W. Johnson - 1861 J. C. Green - 1861 John P. Hale James Dizon - 1963 Daniel Clark James Dizon

CALIFORNIA.

W. M. Gwin

David C. Broderick - 1861 William H. Seward - 1863 Presson King NEW JERSE - 1859 William Wright -- 1863 John R. Thomson DELAWARE.
M. W. Bates
J. A. Bayard David L. Yulee S. R. Mallory OHIO.
- 1859 George E. Pugh - 1861 Esnjamin F. Wada

- 1861 William Bigler - 1863 Simon Cameron - 1859 Philip Allen - 1861 J. F. Simmons - 1861 J. F. Summons
- 1859 Josinh J. Evans
- 1861 Vacancy
- 1859 John Bell*
- 1859 John Bell*
- 1861 Andrew Johnson
- 1861 J. P. Henderson Geo. W. Jones -John B. Thompson*
John J. Crittenden* - 1859 - 1863

Anthony Rennedy - 1009

MISSISSIPPI,
Albert G. Harown - 1850 Charles Durkes - 1963 J. R. Doolittle -RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman) - - - - Republicans, (in Italics) - - - - - - Know Nothings Total members 62 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and thirty-four members. MAINE. 1. John M. Wood.*†
2. Chas. J. Gilman.†
3. N. Abbott.†
4. F. H. Morse.†
5. I. Washburn, jr.*†
6. S. G. Foster.† NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1. A. H. Cragin.*† 3. M. W. Tappan.*† 2. James Pike.*† VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce.

2. J. S. Morrill.*† MASSACHUSETTS. A. Robert B. Hall.*†

7. N. P. Banks.*†

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8. C. L. Knapp.*†

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9. L. W. Hall. O. Joseph Miller. 11. V. B. Horton. *† KENTUCKY. 1. Henry C. Burnett. 6. John M. Elliott. 2. Samuel O. Peyton.
3. W.L. Underwood. ‡

TENNESSEE. 1. A. G. Watkins,* 2. H. Maynard. 1 3. Samuel A. Smith.*
4. J. H. Savage.* 9. J. D. C. Adkins.

MISSOURI. 2. T. L. Anderson. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6. John S. Phelps. 4. J. Craig. INDIANA. 1. W. J. Niblack.

4. James B. Foley.
5. David Kilgore. 10. Charles Chase.† 11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Gregg. ILLINOIS

1. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris.* 2. J. E. Farnsworth.† 7. A. Shaw. 8. Robert Smith.

LCUISTANA Geo. Eustis, jr.‡
 Miles Taylor.
 T. G. Davidson.
 J. M. Sandidge.* 2. Miles Taylor. MISSISSIPPI. Reuben Davis.
 W. Barksdale.*

ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren.

TEXAS. 1. Guy M. Bryan. 2. J. H. Reagan. IOWA.

1. John F. Potter.† 3. C. Billinghurst.*†
2. C. C. Washburn.*† CALIFORNIA. epresent Minnesota, upon her admission as a state into the Union: George Becker, W. W.

Phelps, and - Kavanagh-all Democrats. Delegates from the Territories. Minnesota, W. W. Kingsbury; Oregon, Jo seph Lane; New Mexico, M. A. Otero; Utah, John M. Bernbisel; Washington, I. I. Stevens; Kansas, M. J. Parrott; Nebraska, F. Fergu-

* Members of the present Congress. Buchanan men - - - 129
† Republicans - - 90
‡ Know Nothings - - 15

EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. From J. C. Dunn, Esq., late City Treasurer.

Numerous certificates have been received from citizen of the highest respectabillity. Every dyspeptic will be amply repaid for a trial of this medicine.

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cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a sim ilar affliction. Yours truly,

JAMES C. DUNN.

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2. Jas. B. Ricaud.*
3. Jas. M. Harris.*
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9. John Letcher.*
10. S. Clemens. 4. W. O. Goode,*

5. Ths. S. Bocock.* 12. H. Edmundson 6. Paning Powell * 13. G. W. Hopkins. 7. William Smith.* NORTH CAROLINA. 1. H. M. Shaw. 5. John A. Gilmer. 1 6. Alfred M. Scales 7. Burton Craige.* Thomas Ruffin.
 Warren Winslow.* 4. L. O'B. Branch.* 8. T. L. Clingman.

1. John McQueen.* 4. M. L. Bonham 2. Wm. P. Mills. 3. L. M. Keitt.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce. 1. Jas. L. Seward.* 5. A. R. Wright.

2. M. J. Crawford. 3. R. P. Trippe.*; 6. James Jackson. 7. Joshua Hill ‡ 8. A. H. Stephens. 4. L. J. Gattrell 1. G. H. Pendleton. 12. Samuel S. Cox. 2. W. S. Groesbeck. 13. John Sherman.* L. D. Campbell.*†
 M. H. Nichols.*† 14. Philemon Bliss.* 5. J. Burns. 16. C. B. Tompkins. 5. Richard Mott. *+ 6. J. R. Cockerel

> 20. J. R. Giddings.* 21. J. A. Bingham.* 7. H. Marshall.*‡ 8. James B. Clay.

4. A. G. Talbott.* 5. Josh. H. Jewett. 10. J. W. Stevenson. 7. John V. Wright,

5. Charles Ready.*; 10. W. T. Avery.* 1. F. P. Blair, jr.† 5. S. H. Woodson 3. Jas. B. Clark.

 W. J. Niblack.
 Wm. H. English.*
 John G. Davis.
 James Wilson. 3. James Hughes. 9. Schuyler Colfax.*

3. Owen Lovejoy.t 4. William Kellogg. † 9. S. A. Marshall. 5. Isaac N. Morris. FLORIDA

1. George S. Hawkins. ALABAMA. 1. Jas. A. Stalwarth.
2. E. S. Shorter.*
3. Jas. F. Dowdell.*

7. J. L. M. Curry. 5. Sydney Moore.

L. Q. C. Lamar.
 Reuben Davis.
 J. A. Quitman.

MICHIGAN. 1. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D.S.Walbridge.*†
2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.†

1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.† WISCONSIN.

1. Charles L. Scott. 2. J. C. McKibben. The following members have been elected to

Boston, June 6, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have been for some years troubled ocasionally with severe attacks of Indigestion; have con sulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homeopa-thy, and can truly say I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, procured from you, than from all other remedies, and mos

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by their agents everywhere.

1. N. B. Darfee.*† 2. W. D. Brayton

edge the receipt of your letter, requesting a and no Tract shall be published, to which copy of the paper which I sent to the Investigating Committee of the Tract Society, in February lett.

The principle to which I have referred is here

ruary last.

It has been out of my power, until the present moment, to comply with your request. I now enclose a copy of that document. So far as I am concerned, you are perfectly at liberty to use it in any manner which you and other members of the Committee may think proper. I am, gentlemen, yours, very truly,
F. WAYLAND.

Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D.

From the notices which have appeared the public papers, and from the communications issued by the officers of the Tract Society tions issued by the officers of the Fract Society, it would seem that the object for which this Committee was appointed, is to inquire and report upon the principles which have governed the Publishing Committee in matters affecting the subject of Slavery.

It is admitted that, in some instances, publi-

cations have been altered so as to exclude sen-timents disapproving of Slavery. It is also un-derstood to be the belief of the officers of the Society, that they are, by the Constitution, precluded from treating the subject of Slavery i involving the interests of vital godliness and sound morality. If such be the facts, they certainly deserve an attentive and candid consid

It is obvious that the Constitution of a Soc ety is simply a compact between individuals, for the purpose of accomplishing a certain obpact is formed, is a good object, and is sought men may unite in promoting it. If the object is bad, or only imperfectly good, or is to be accomplished by had or imperfect means, it is the duty of good men either to withdraw from it, or seek to correct it; and for such correction, provision is always made in the Constitution itself. If, then, it be admitted that the course which, this fact is by no means final; it only intro-duces the question, does or does not the Con-

But is it the fact that the Constitution of the Tract Society imposes the restrictions supposed? The words of the article referring to this sub ject are as follows:
"The object of which" (i. e., the Society)

"shall be to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts calculated to receive the approba all Evangelical Christians."

The object of the Society then is, "to pro rality are to be promoted by setting clearly be fore men the whole will of God, and the conse quences which must follow from obeying of disobeying it. There is surely no restriction here. Whatever is at variance with "vital godliness or sound morality," whether at the North or the South, in the East or the West, in city or in country, among the rich or the poor may properly be discussed in the publication of the Society; and it is the duty of the Society, in the spirit of Christ, to exhort the wrong doers to repentance. The only question the here to be considered, is the following: Is consistent with the interests of vital godline men; to forbid them to marry; to place it out of their power to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord : and to interests of vital godliness and sound morality to do all this, the Society is under no obliga tion to treat of it. If it be at variance wit these interests, the Society seems called upon, in view of the object for which it was con stituted, to bear a decided testimony on subject. So far, then, as this portion of the is nothing to prevent the Society from publishing on these subjects, unless it considers such acts consistent with "vital godliness and sound

If there is any restriction on the action of the Society, it must be in the latter clause of the Article, which is in these words: Tracts calculated to receive the approbation of all Evan-When the terms "Evangelical Christians

are used here, it will not, of course, be supposed that the Society undertakes to determine the personal piety of its members; that is, of the individuals who are to approve of its Tracts. This is the province of the churches to which these individuals belong, and the Society cannot go behind the decision of these churches. The words must mean, then, and they can mean nothing more than, members of Evangeli

What, then, is meant by receiving the appro-bation of all Evangelical Christians? To this clause two meanings may be given. In the first place, the words may be taken literally, that is, that every Tract which the Society publishes must receive the approbation of every member of an Evangelical Church—that is, of "all Evangelical Christians." If this be its true meaning, then any member of an Evangelical Church might, by his single veto, arrest the publication of any Tract whatever, by sim-ply declaring that it did not receive his approba some members of Evangelical Churches may believe attendance on balls and parties, from which men are carried away inoxicated, is an innocent Christian recreation. Others may frequent the theatre or the opera the sale of intexicating liquors, and partake freely of them themselves. Others may believe falsehoods in trade only venial sins, if sins at all; may see no harm in smuggling and taking their clerks to do it for them. Tracts on dancing, theatrial amusements, intemperance, lying, and perjury, would not certainly receive the approbation of such members of Evangelical Churches; and, if we interpreted this Article in the manner suggested, they would have s right to prohibit them. These illustrations right to prohibit them. These illustrations might easily be extended, but it is unnecessary. It is apparent that such an interpretation would

The only other meaning of which these word seem susceptible is the following: These "Evangelical Christians" are known to the Society only as members of different denon only as members of different denominations, each having its own formulary of belief and practice. The character and opinions of each individual, so far as they are recognised by the Society, are defined by the Formulary, or Articles of Faith and Practice to which cles of Faith and Practice, to which he affixed his name when he became a member of that particular communion. In matters essentia to vital godliness and sound morality, the sev eral Confessions of Faith agree. In matters of particular practice they differ. It is intendthat no Tract shall be published on any c these subjects on which these sects are at vari ance, but only on the subjects on which they are agreed. A member of an Evangelica Church, or, in the words of the Article, an "Evangelical Christian," cannot therefore ob "Evangelical Christian," cannot therefore object to a Tract on the ground that it is opposed to his own private opinion; but only on the ground that it is opposed to the Confession of Faith by which his character, as known to the Society, is defined. Thus, a Baptist might be lieve that the sale of ardent spirits was an innocent branch of business, but he would have no right to forbid the issue of a Tract on Temper ance. He can object to a Tract on no other ground than that it is opposed to Articles of their feet, and retire from the city. Does not this example determine for us our rule of duty?

2. Are we not as much responsible for the salvation of one class of men as of another? By presenting a mutilated view of Christian duty, and apparently conceding that the Gospel allows of wrongs at which humanity shudders, we place in the hands of urbelievers an argument against the Divine origin of revelation difficult to be answered. God created the conscience of man, endowed it with its moral impulses. To believe that to be a revelation from God, which allows of the commission of acts, from the commission of which the natural conscience of those to whom it is given revolts, is impossible. I do not say that we must, of necessity, dishelieve it contributes. ground than that it is opposed to Articles of Faith and Practice received by Baptist churches. Thus, on the question of Infant Baptism and Ordination, Baptists and Episcopalians differ; on the general doctrines and duties of Christians with the Christians of the C Christianity, they are in harmony. The Article forbids the Baptist from introducing a Tract in opposition to Infant Baptism, and the Episco alian from introducing one on the Apostolical the Baptist from introducing a Tract in ion to Lafant Baptism, and the Episco from introducing one on the Apostolical ion. As, however, they both agree on this effect has been produced already, by the

That this is the right interpretation of the Article in question, is manifest from the sixth Article of the Constitution. It is by this Article provided, that "the officers and directors shall be elected from different denominations of Christians; the publishing committee shall contain no two members from the same communion; and no Tract shall be published, to which any member of that committee shall object."

The principle to which I have referred is here distinctly recognised, and it teaches us clearly what is meant by the approbation of Evangelical Christians. The sixth Article shows the manner in which the object of the first Article is to be accomplished, and therefore shows what manner in which the object of the first Article is to be accomplished, and therefore shows what was intended by the words then used.

the first Article of the Constitution, is proved by the whole history of the Society. Every year, on every platform and in every pulpit of the land, this restriction, precisely as here explained, has been held forth as the crowning exceled, has been held forth as the crowning excel-lence of this catholic, and specially unsectarian institution. The Baptist has been told that the Society can publish nothing at variance with the Confession of Faith of Baptists; the Episcopalian, that nothing can be published at variance with the Thirty-nine Articles; the

Presbyterian, that nothing can be published at variance with the Westminster Confession; and the Methodist, that nothing can be published at variance with the Book of Discipline. No

this affirmation found in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church; or in the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church; or Canons of the Synod of Dort, of the Dutch Reformed Church; or in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Church; or in any of the Confessions of Faith of the Congregational or Baptist Churches? Every one knows that in none of these denominational Creeds is such an affirm the Confession of Faith of any sect of Evange.

ical Christians. It would seem, then, evident

we have space only for a condensed sketch

We have space only for a condensed sketch that this is not one of those subjects of denominational difference, on which the publications from the long report of the proceedings furnish of the Society are forbidden to treat. It is, therefore, one of those questions concerning vital religion and sound morality, the treatment of which comes fairly within the objects for which the Society was constituted.

mote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts."

The object of the Society then is, "to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts."

The object of the Society then is, "to promote the sound morality in the vital godliness and sound morality morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts."

The object of the Society then is, "to promote the sound morality morality, by the circulation of Religious Tracts."

Have vital godliness and sound morality no answer to give, when the question is asked, Have I a right to buy and sell my fellow man like an ox or a mule? Many of our young men, professors of the religion of Christ, annually emigrate to the Southern States. Is it not important that they should understand the teachings of the New Testament on the sub-

> for my children to the end of time, without remuneration, (for the food and clothing required to keep him in good working order is not retempt to swindle the people, and the minority right, whether of person or property. Is it not then as important that the teachings of the then as important that the teachings of the New Testament should be made known on this

right of man in man, another question immediately presents itself.

It is well known that there are, at present, this country, who are forbidden to form a mar riage contract, and who, if they agree to live together after God's holy ordinance, may at any moment, at the bidding of another, be separated from each other forever; who have no right over their own children, and are therefore un able to perform the parental obligations en-joined in the New Testament; who, if females, are obliged to submit their persons, without resistance, to the will of another; and who are forbidden to read the word of God, and learn from the Bible the way of salvation. These are all, like ourselves, human beings, for whom Christ died; and hundreds of thousands of them

are our own Christian brethren, members of Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Bap-tist Churches. They may be weak, ignorant, degraded, but so much the more are they Christ's little ones; and he has said it is better that a millstone be hanged about our neck, and we be cast into the sea, than we should offend one of them. They are our Christian brethren Shall we make no effort to rectify their wrongs and alleviate their sufferings? Can we be dis-ciples of Christ, if we look upon all this, and, like the Priest and Levite, pass over to the other

These wrongs, inflicted on our fellow men and our Christian brethren, either are assentially connected with the system of domestic Slavery, or they are not. If they are essential y connected with it, then Slavery itself mus e wrong; and there can be no reason why its rong should not be exposed, and the wrong, wrong should not be exposed, and the does does called to repentance. If these wrongs are not essentially connected with the system of domestic Slavery, then they stand alone, like any other wrong-doing, and may be treated of without offence, even to the slaveholders of without othence, even to the slavements themselves—just as we speak of the oppressions endured by Protestants in Italy, and the persecutions of Christians in Madagascar.

But to this it is replied, if we publish Tracts

Slavery of the sylle of Slavery we shall be

on Slavery, or the evils of Slavery, we shall be obliged to abandon the whole Southern field; our Tracts will not be received, and our colorteurs will be driven away. To this objection several replies may be made.

1. Suppose it be so; does this in any respect affect the question of Christian duty? Have we any right to withhold any portion of Divine truth, because men are unwilling to receive it? To do this, would be to adopt one of the most pernicious errors of Romanism. Our blessed Lord seems to have made provision for precisely Lord seems to have made provision for precisely this case. He might, by suppressing a part of the truth, have made his doctrines acceptable to his countrymen. He never did it, nor did he give his disciples authority to do it. He committed to them his message, and commanded them to deliver it, saying, what I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in the light, and what ye hear in the ear, that speak ye upon the house-tops. If men would not receive it, he did not command them to leave out what was offensive, but to wipe off the dust from their feet, and retire from the city. Does not this example determine for us our rule of duty?

A dozen other speeches were made, which we have not room to sketch. we have not room to sketch.

Judge Elmore offered an article, to be incorporated into the Constitution, viz:

"That, from and after the ratification of this Constitution by the people, the further emigration of slaves into this State shall be, and is

hereby, prohibited."

That this clause shall be submitted to the people in the following shape:
"Constitution with Slavery," "Constitution

without Slavery."

It was voted down by 25 to 19. The regular majority report was next voted down, by 25 to

was lost—yeas 23, nays 25. raged, and swore they would leave the Hall,

Douglasites.

We await our next news from that quarter

We await our next news from that quarter with impatience. The people of Kansas are in a ferment. An explosion may take place at any moment. An extra session of the Legislature is talked of, and also a general Convention of the Free State party, to decide upon the best policy to pursue in reference to the bogus Pro-Slavery Constitution. The affairs of Kansas are labor for the abolition of laws which are a disgrace to humanity.

It is needless to add, that whatever is published on this subject, should be written in the
spirit of Christian love. We should be careful
to take up no railing accusation, and yet we
should speak the truth in all godly sincerity,
commending ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of God. We shall thus
accomplish the object of the Society "by the
tirculation of Tracts designed to promote the
interests of vital godliness and sound morality."
It is not easy to discover how we shall accomyet far from settled.

The Nebraska bill is working most beauti-

lish it in any other manner. From the Chicago Tribune

LATEST FROM KANSAS. Pro-Slavery Constitution Adopted, and Not to be Submitted to the People!

t is not easy to discover how we shall accom-

at variance with the Book of Discipline. No ther principle of restriction has ever been suggested until very lately; and any other view of the duties and obligations of the Society must certainly awaken in its best friends the emotion of surprise.

The question at issue seems, then, narrowed down to the simple inquiry, Is the Christian lawfulness of Slavery, as it exists in the United States, affirmed in the Formulary or Confession of Faith of any Evangelical denomination? Is, this affirmation found in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church; or in the Westminster Confession of the Presbyterian Church; To seem up the Constitution without Slavery." 2d. these denominational Creeds is such an affirmation to be found. Nay, more: it is the fact that, at various times, portions of all these denominations to be found. The Douglas wing of the Convention wanted to submit the slave clause to the people, but not the body of the Constitution. The plan is that, at various times, portions of all these denominations have borne testimony against the evils of Slavery. They do it now even in the Southern States. But, so far as I know, it has never been urged that this was at variance with the Confession of Faith of any sect of Evangelical Christians. It would seem then, evident.

ed by our correspondent.

John Randolph, a blunt, out-spoken Pro-Slavery delegate, representing Atchison county, in the course of debate on Friday, said that of which comes fairly within the objects for which the Society was constituted.

But it may be asked, Are we under a moral obligation to publish on this subject? The answer to this question must be determined by the answer to another. Has the existence of domestic Slavery anything to do with "the interests of vital godliness and sound moral-interests of vital godliness and sound moral-interests." He ridiculed the dea that the love of Democracy and the prin ciples of free suffrage actuated the Douglasites in the Convention. Else why did they deny to the people the right to vote upon the whole in-strument? He was in favor of submitting the whole or none; he was down on all sneaking,

ally emigrate to the Southern States. Is it not important that they should understand the teachings of the New Testament on the subject? Many of our brethren in the Southern atter, and earnestly desire to know what is matter, and earnestly desire to know what is the will of God concerning it. Should we not make known to them all the truth respecting it which has been revealed to us?

But more than this: this is one of the most practical questions known in ethics. It is no other than this: Can I rightfully seize another man, or employ another to seize him, and oblige him to labor for me, and his children to labor for my children to the end of time, without submitting it to the people at large. He was opposed, from principle, to letting the Abolitionists and Black Republicans vote down their Constitution, as they would do if they had a chance. What he did, he wanted to do openly; he was opposed to stabbing in the dark. He hated Judases, who kissed only to betray. The majority report was a cheat and a fraud in the control of the convention to be a sovereign body, and therefore it possesses the right to send up to Congress its Constitution, without submitting it to the people at large. He was opposed, from principle, to letting the Abolitionists and Black Republicans vote down their Constitution, as the people at large. He was opposed, from principle, to letting the Abolitionists and Black Republicans vote down their Constitution, as the people at large. He was opposed, from principle, to letting the Abolitionists

and reduce me and my children to the same condition? This is the real question at issue, for ethics know nothing of the color of the skin.

Soilers' cup: while the Atchisonites were to blowing out their brains openly; and that was all the difference between them on the Slavery all the offered a substitute; pro-New Testament should be made known on this subject, as on the subjects of dancing, temperance, observance of the Sabbath?

But even if we set aside the question of the But even in man, another question imman, another question imman. the legal voters, with a proviso requiring every voter to swear to support this Constitution, if it should be ratified, the Nebraska bill, and the

Colonel Jenkins, fugleman of the Ultraists next spoke. He took the broad Southern Dem ocratic ground, and claimed that the Conven ocratic ground, and claimed that the Convention held the sovereignty, and should decide not to submit the Constitution, or any part of it, to the people. He said the public good and the proper equilibrium between the free and slave States required that Kansas should come into the Union as a slave State. He knew it would be received, if a slave Constitution was sent up to Washington. He said that he had read a letter from President Buchanan to a prominent member of the Pro-Slavery paro a prominent member of the Pro-Slavery par in Kansas, to the effect that "the Con ion would be received in the form as sent up

by this Convention." Next followed Wells, of Douglas county, who was opposed to both reports. He denounced, in bitter terms, those who were designated as Abolitionists in the Convention. They were all National Democrats; there was not a Black Republican among them. Although he con-sidered Republicans as enemies to the Constitution and country, yet they were citizens, and entitled to a voice in the institutions under which they must live. We cannot get ove this, and we should not, said he, make a Con stitution in which the people were prevented from expressing themselves on the institutions nder which they wish to live. This Conven tion only represents 2,000 voters, and there are 20,000 in Kansas. It was repugnant to all his ideas of right, for 2,000 men to attempt to dictate to ten times their number, and force upon them institutions which they hated and ab-horred. He did not believe that Congress would accept a Constitution so framed; he thought the Northern Democrats would not dare to vote for admitting a State under such circumstances; and if they did, the Black Re-publicans would destroy the party in every free State. The destruction of the Democratic party in the North would be a calamity which the ad-

derivative of Springfield, Illinois, made a long speech in favor of the majority report, and of only submitting the Slavery clause to the people. He was opposed to giving the "Topekaites" a chance to "vote down our Democratic Constitution." The majority report would compel the Abolitionists to vote for the Constitution, while they were voting down the slave clause, no matter how repugnant it might be to them. "In this way, we have got them tight," said he, "and they can't help them-selves." There are several provisions in the body of the instrument which sufficiently probody of the instrument which sufficiently pro-tect slave property, which, with the Dred Scott decision, is all that Southern gentlemen should ask. By this means, Kansas will come into the Union as a Democratic State, like Illinois.

port, which provides for sending up the Consti-tution to Congress with its Pro-Slavery clause, without submitting it to the people at all, which

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The vital doctrines and duties of Christianity, they can unite in the circulation of Tracts which teat of those doctrines and duties. The Tract was the proposal point of the committee of the selection of the selection of the selection of the subject is a dutient of the selection of the select

the salary of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 12. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 13. Oaths of office may by administered by any Julge, Justice of the Peace, or Clerk

We are indebted to Col. Phillips, the able and indefatigable correspondent of the New York Tribune, for the following copy of the schedule, as passed by the self-styled Convention recently in session at Lecompton. It was placed in the hands of a committee to correct verbal errors, but was passed in the form herewith given. We have not time to commen fully on it this week. SEC. 1. That no inconvenience may arise b

SEC. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a permanent State Government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate; except the bank charter passed by the last Territorial Legislature, which is hereby declared null and void, shall continue as if no such change had taken place and all is nereny declared hull and volus shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be is valid as if issued in the name of the State Kansas. SEC. 2. All laws now of force in the Territo

ry of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended, or repealed, by a Legisture assembled by the provisions of this Constitution. SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeiture

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruir g to the Territory of Kansas, shall enure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official canceling shall near to the Governor of the capacity, shall pass to the Governor of the State, corresponding efficers, and their success-State, corresponding efficers, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed y; and all the estates or property, real, person l, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, special ies, cases in action, and claims or debts o whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall enure to and vest in the State of msas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent as the me could have been by the Territory of

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a Territorial to a State Govern-ment, and which shall then be pending, shall s prosecuted to judgment in the name of the tate; all actions at law and suits in equity, which may be pending in the courts of the Ter-ritory of Kansas, at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State Government, may be con-tinued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding

their offices under the authority of the Ter-ritory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State. Sec. 7. All county and township officers shall ontinue to hold their respective offices, unless noved by a law of the Legislature provided for by this Constitution.

SEC. 8. This Constitution shall be submitted ensuing session, and, as soon as official inform ation has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation, to convene the State thirty days after its publication. Should any vacancy occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall wise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided, however, in case of refusal, absence, or disability, of the President of this Convention, to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President pro tem. of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability, of the President pro tem., a committee, consisting of five members of this Convention, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

vention.

Before the Constitution is submitted, the Pres ident of this Convention, or, in his absence be reason of his death, resignation, or otherwise he President pro tem. shall, by proclamation eclare, that on the 21st day of December, 1857 at the different election precincts now establish ed by law in the Territory of Kansas, an elec tion shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, to be appointed by commissioners, three of whom shall be appointed for each county, by the President of this Convention, or, in his absence, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the President pro tem., at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall e submitted to all the male citizens of the Ter be submitted to all the male citizens of the Ter-ritory of Kansas, over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection, in the follow-ing manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause

One of said poll-books shall be deposited with the President of this Convention, or in his absence, by reason of his death, resignation, or otherwise, the President pro tem., and the other to be retained by the judges of election, and the other open for inspection. The President of the Convention, or in his absence, by reason of his death, resignation, or otherwise, the President death, resignation, or otherwise, the President pro tess., with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll-books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with Slavery," he shall immediately have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, under said Constitution. But if, upon such examination of said poll-books, it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast at said appear that a majority of the votes cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with-out Slavery," then the article providing for Slavery shall be stricken from this Constitution Slavery snan be stricten from this Constitution by the President of the Convention, or in his absence, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, by the President pro tem., and Slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas, (except that the right of property in slaves now in this Tarritory shall in no manner be in now in this Territory shall in no manner be in terfered with,) and he shall immediately hav transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, for admission into

SEC. 9. Every white male inhabitant, who is a citizen of the United States at the time of the first election, and is above the age of twenty-one years, shall be deemed an elector at the first election to be holden in this State; and any elector, qualified as aforesaid, shall be en titled to be elected to any office or place under this State Constitution, at such election, any thing in this Constitution to the contrary not

SEC. 10. The President of this Convention SEC. 10. The President of this Convention shall issue writs of election to three householders in the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representative to Congress of the United States, members of the State Legislature, and all other officers, elective under this Constitution, in their respective counties, districts, and places of election, on the first Monday and day following of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. The Douglasites became alarmed. A motion to reconsider prevailed, by yeas 28, nays 20.

A motion was next made to table the minority which election shall in all other respects to the state of the prevailed of t

Skc. 13. Uatins of omce may by administrated by any Julge, Justice of the Peace, or Clerk of any Court of Record, of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 14. That, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the

Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall commend to the electors at the next general ection, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, to vote for or against calling a Convention; and if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that chose the Repreentatives; said delegates, so elected, shall meet within three months after said election, for the urpose of revising, amending, or changing e Constitution. But no alteration shall be nade to affect the right of property in the ownership of slaves.

From the Richmond (Va.) South SENATOR HUNTER'S POSITION IN THE KAN-

The opinions announced by Senator Hunter his recent letters on the issues involved in the Kansas controversy, are entertained by an overwhelming majority of the Southern people. His adversaries are well assured of this fact, and, unwilling to hazard their own destruction in an attack upon an impregnable position, they have recourse to the commonplace expe-dients of a discomfited belligerent. They endeavor to cover their retreat in a cloud of dust and to divert attention from their object by fic titious demonstrations.

views of Senator Hunter, in the hope of gaining an advantage by placing him in a false position. Now, we intend to expose this subterfuge. We are resolved that the apologists of Walker's usurpations shall stand before the world in their true character and take the recognibility

usurpations shall stand before the world in their true character, and take the responsibility of an avowal of their opinions.

But first let us put Mr. Huuter right before the people of Virginia. Is it true, as his op-ponents represent, that he resists a submission of the Constitution of Kansas to a popular vote of the Tarritors? We have recovered for

usurpations shall stand before the world in their true character, and take the responsibility of an avowal of their opinions.

But first let us put Mr. Hunter right before the people of Virginia. Is it true, as his opponents represent, that he resists a submission of the Constitution of Kansas to a popular vote of the Territory? We have no means of ascertaining his opinions which the public do not equally possess, and we want none other. His recent letters are sufficiently explicit in the statement of his position. What is their testimony?

Senator Hunter avows his allegance to the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act. In other words, he declares himself a champion of the doctrines of State equality and non-intervention. He maintains that Kansas is entitled to the same independence in the organization of its Government that has been guarantied to the other States of the Confederacy; and as a majority of them have been admitted into the Union without the formality of a popular vote on their Constitution, he contends that Congress cannot justly deny Kansas the same privilege. He contends that the principle of non-intervention, to which the Federal Government is committed, would be violated by an attempt of the part of Congress to coerce the people of Kansas into the adoption of a particular mode in which to develop their institutions. He maintains that the Convention, being fairly chosen and duly accredited, represents the incipient sovereignty of the Territory, and that its acts are valid and conclusive, without any other country, whether a reprint, or printed from many states are valid and conclusive, without any other country. A majority of them will each, the beates of an under or leading or the more than open or the recent world so plants, the state of the part of the federal Government is committed, would be violated by an attempt of the contends that the principle of non-intervention, to which the federal Government is committed, would be violated by an attempt of the part of Congress to coerce the people acts are valid and conclusive, without any other formality; that if this Convention, to whom the citizens have intrusted the organization of a State Government, decline to submit its work to a popular vote, Congress has no authority to reject its application for admission into the Union; that if Congress were to repulse Kansas from the Union for this reason only, it would destroy the equality of the States, establish the principle of Federal intervention, and surrender every advantage gained for the South by the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Upon these grounds Senator Hunter takes his stand; upon these grounds, and upon none other, doe e want the endorsement of the Democracy of

Every candid person will observe that Sens For a copy of the Daily Globe one year - - - 2 For a copy of the Daily Globe six months - - - For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session - tor Hunter neither expresses nor implies any opposition to a popular vote on the Constitu-tion of Kansas. Indeed, he carefully reserves his opinion on this point, and for two good and sufficient reasons: first, because it is a matter exclusively within the power and discretion of the Convention; and, secondly, because he wants that fullness and accuracy of information, or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompant the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapt that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Glo during the session to all who shall publish this prospect three times before the first Monday of next Decemb Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to JOHN C. RIVES n regard to the affairs of Kansas, which is es sential to an intelligent judgment on the sub-ject. The Kansas Nebraska bill leaves it to the people of the Territory to determine their institutions; they have delegated the trust to a Convention of Representatives, without condi tion or limitation; and Senator Hunter claim no authority to restrict the perfect freedom o their discretion, or to contest the validity their action. On the contrary, he is ready acquiesce in their decision, even though it re sult in the adoption of an Anti-Slavery Consti-

This, then, is Senator Hunter's position; he faithfully adheres to the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraske act, and resists any encroachment on the independence of an inchoate State. He opposes Federal intervention, no matter what the plausible disguise it may assume for the moment, and asserts the largest liberty of action for the people. Are these opinions ob noxious to the principles of Virginia Democra-cy? We leave the issue with a Democratic

The suicide of Hugh Miller on the other The suicide of Hugh Miller on the other side of the water, and of Senator Rusk on this side—both men of strong minds and great self control—have drawn public attention to the conditions which usually accompany this sad result of mingled folly, crime, and despair. Formerly it was considered mainly as a crime, and the denial to the body of the victim of the ordinary rise of Christics annulum instructors. ordinary rites of Christian sepulture instance the degree of enormity attached to it. But th idea has softened with the advance of know edge, and there are those who maintain that suicide is the highest expression of folly, capable of being prevented in every case by the exercise of reason and reflection. Others, again, regard of reason and renection. Others, again, regard it as the suddenly-opened gate upon the victim of overwhelming despair, closed generally upon all others. But there are many, perhaps the majority of cases, to which neither of these hy-potheses will apply exclusively. Such were the cases of Hugh Miller and Senator Rusk. But, still, if we look carefully at the subject, we shall, as a general thing, find something of all three elements present in every instance—the crime of disobedience against the Creator, the

crime of disobedience against the Creator, the folly of not exercising the utmost control over the rassions and imagination, and the despair too feebly braved, if not actually nourished.

A work has recently been published in Paris on the subject of suicide, which has received the prize offered by the French Imperial Academy of Medicine. We should judge its theories and method of treatment of little value; but its in France, in the year 1851—
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under the influence of sudden and overwhelm-ing emotions, such as grief for loss of children and thwarted love. When we read the novel-ists, we are inclined to think that suicide belongs only to the ecstacy of distress—for it is chiefly the disappointed lover, the baffled schemer, the overwhelmed villain, who in the third volume seizes this method to take himself out of the way, in order that those who ought to marry may marry, and make everybody happy with a good "winding up." But in actual life, we find the great majority of cases gradually ripened, in whose process the element of deliberate ness is apparent, and which, of course, to the same extent might have been hindered or pre vented by deliberation more wisely directed. As to the bodily influences and condition The Duty of the American Scholar to Pol-

which permit the passions of the mind to lea to suicide, many speculations have been made Nothing, however, seems to be arrived at, further than this—that ill health is by far the mos general, if not an invariable condition. Every one knows by his own experience how much the very same troubles are lightened or aggra-vated, removed or brought close upon us, by varying states of health. Thus, probably, Hugh Miller had overstrained bis nerves and whole bodily system by his excessive labor thereby making him a prey to intolerable for thereby making him a prey to intolerable fore-bodings. Thus also, it is possible, Gen. Rusk was made incapable at a particular period of sustaining a grief which he had undergone when it was more unwonted and pungent. At any rate, some popularly assigned provocatives of suicide have been disproved. Among these is the influence of a chilly, foggy, dreary climate. There are fewer suicides in cloudy England than in sunny France; and in the latter, during the year of 1843 they stood during the four our year of 1843, they stood during the four quar ters as follows: January, 225; Feb., 230; March, 280; in all, 735

April, 258; May, 318; June, 334; " 910 July, 336; Aug., 267; Sept., 207; " 810 October, 194; Nov., 198; Dec., 170; " 562 Here it is curious to observe the ratio in creasing as the months become less foggy an more bright; descending from June till i reaches its minimum in the gloom of December.—Boston Journal.

THE GLOBE. THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I publish now my annual Prospectues of the Da Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, t remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire t subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long that most public men know their character, and therefor I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

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Algerian army. Soon after, he v and Governor of D'Aumale. He wa of the department 17th of May he War. The diffic June obliged the Cavaignac with the he revolt that can his fellow-citizens placed him. Cava presentative, but As I mentioned in was generally rum take the seat again many political frie as a leader of the The public pape leath of Cavaigna his military life, at to his political car

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brief eulogium :

"General Cavai

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great service to the premature death w The General was and a great display horse, with charged and closed the fune There was a gree no blouses were t Montmatre Cemeter and a few persons was no necessity fo ac was not the A telegraphic cor October 30, says: "The cable has : dinia; the operation tire success; the co "Our correspond ourrier de Paris, als have gained a points of the coun took place on the 2 of the Communal C

88 striking at Ghe Brussels. The Gov result, which it did nificant; it is said i postponing the Pub definitely withdraw Monsieur Min Monsieur Migeor last, has been conde ment for having wor gion of Honor. The Emperor of I hanting and enterts stading the pecunia The public press do amusements there. doubt interdicted the vals given, at a n poor workmen are was also rumored that complete the Court at Complete the Semi-official least the union of the with so much with so much warm!

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